PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,645.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBR[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible]

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
13th Feb	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	...	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
*31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	...	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	...	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles	Rs. 450 and Rs. 510.
To London by Sea	Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	432	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	439	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,056, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay	Leave Karachi
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	......	Feb 16	......
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	......
B. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	......
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	......	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	......	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	......
B. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 and higher.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via: about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 18th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 19th Feb.	6 a. m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,030 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	19th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Belnars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,583	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the
AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers,	Tons,	Captain,	Date,
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exmpted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooniim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

- JEWELLERY
- WATCHES
- CLOCKS
- OPTICS
- SILVER PLATE
- ELECTRO-PLATE
- WATCH REPAIRING
- JEWELLERY REPAIRING
- RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.
Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD.

GOLD MEDAL

BEST DISTINCTION.

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 14 Bond Court, Holborn, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are submitted to an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS' KEYMER LONDON.

"APENTA

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	38 6	30 7	84 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	63 13	...	71 11	58 13	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.*

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, in Motor Cars, are informed that unless they are accompanied by a Licensed Chauffeur their Cars will NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER Government House grounds.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th February, 1909.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the Chamber have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2nd and 3rd March, 1909, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. W. C. Symes, whose terms of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1909.

The Ballot Box will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

2ND.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1909.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 18th day of February 1909 to Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1909, both days inclusive.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1909, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID EBENEZER GOSTLING, DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of property on Merewether Road, Apollo Bandar, known as "Elward House." For Further particulars apply to

H. J. MILES,
Executive of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased.

Bombay High Court,
8th February, 1909.

WE, Messrs. ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., AGENTS of the BOMBAY, AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD., 72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to the change of name, from THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., to THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "IPSWICH" of "HARWICH" official number 84035 of Gross Tonnage 1120-52 Tons, Register Tonnage 515-88 Tons, heretofore owned by THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for permission to change her name to "HOOSAMI," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at BOMBAY, this 9th day of February, 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 57,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, delivery to commence by 1st October 1909, and to be completed by the 30th November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on MONDAY, the [illegible] March, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway." unless so superscribed they are liable to be rejected without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

NOTIFICATION No. $\frac{24}{1965}$

NOTICE is hereby given that all the PRINTING and BOOK-BINDING WORK of the BARODA GOVERNMENT (including the SUPPLY of PAPERS for the same) is to be given out by contract for a period of 15 years (1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1924 inclusive) and the old machinery of the Government Press is to be disposed of.

2. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1909, in his office in the Kothi Buildings, Baroda.

3. Rates for Printing, Book-binding and Paper are fixed. No reductions in scheduled prices of paper are to be expected ; the Tender should therefore distinctly indicate the percentage of reduction to be allowed upon execution of each hundred rupees worth of printing and binding work calculated according to the fixed rates.

4. Tenders will be received in any one or all of the following forms :—

(a) On condition that the present State Machinery valued at Rs. 18,240 is handed over with full proprietory rights.

(b) On condition that the Tenderer sets up a suitable plant in Baroda.

(c) For the purchase of the existing Government Press Machinery alone.

(d) On condition mentioned in (a) with the additional convenience that the Tenderer will be allowed to do the ordinary work outside Baroda and to make suitable provisions to do urgent or confidential work in Baroda itself.

(e) On condition mentioned in (b) with the additional convenience mentioned in (d).

5. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) either in cash or Currency Notes.

6. Conditional Tenders will not be accepted.

7. Tenders will be opened before the Auction Committee at 1 p.m., on the 3rd of March, at the office of the Undersigned, Kothi Buildings, Baroda.

8. In the event of Tenders proving unsatisfactory the Auction Committee will hold a Public Auction on the spot, the Committee reserving the right to reject any or all of such supplemental bids.

9. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained and forms of Tender may be had on payment of annas twelve on application to the Undersigned, during office hours.

10. All conditions in connection with Auction sale rules of this Raj will be applicable to this contract.

K. G. D. R. C. WHITENACK,
Joint Revenue Commissioner,
Baroda State.

Baroda, 9th February, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, OLD STEEL TRANSVERSE SLEEPERS taken out of the line, about 260 tons available, arranged in lots of 10 tons each. Free delivery will be given at any Station on the North-Western Railway, to purchasers of a full wagon load and above.

Sleepers can be inspected in the General Stores Yard, Lahore. Offers will be received up to the 20th February, 1909, for the whole quantity or any portion of it, not less than 10 tons.

S. A. J. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 5th February, 1909.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST.—on Sunday morning, 7th February, about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF CAST IRON SCRAP in lots of not less than one wagon load for immediate delivery on cash payment. Offers are invited which should be submitted to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

The scrap will be conveyed over the North-Western Railway free of freight charges. Charges over Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway will be at Railway Material Rates and over East Indian Railway at condemned Railway Material Rates.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway, Lahore.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 29th January, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder ; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi ; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 28th January, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

REMEMBER
SUNDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.,
When 3 handsome PRIZES will be given away to Ticket Holders.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES &
CAGNION'S
COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS. **WHISKEY**
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
[illegible] LONDON, E.C.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtues of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

A BARGAIN,—GENT'S NEW BICYCLE, Frame built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1106, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—POONA TONGA, Rubber Tyres, removable hood, Lamps, young CHESTNUT PONY MARE, HARNESS. Smart turn-out, Rs. 350.—C. L. SIM, Parel Hill.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weboray, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MOIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 31, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HALF FURNISHED FLAT, vacant in April, Electric Lights and Fans, separate entrance, suit Married Couple or two Bachelors. -Apply to Box No. 1099, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantites with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW BICYCLE.—GENT'S NEW BICYCLE, Frame built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1106, care of this Paper.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE MAN who misses a Train because his Watch is slow, or because he has none, should make the acquaintance of our WATCH STOCK at once. We guarantee even the LOWEST PRICED to keep the RIGHT TIME.—RELIANCE WATCH Co., No. 17 Hornby Road.

TRY HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.—Hartley's Jam Heinz Apple-Butter, Chiver's Jelly and English-made Stockings

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, "Sussex" Road, near the Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Verandahs all round, good garden, suitable for Europeans. Apply on the premises.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

QUALIFIED MEDICAL OFFICER to act as LOCUM-TENENS for six months, from 5th May. Apply stating qualifications, &c., to

THE MANAGER,
Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ld.,
P. O. Wondalli, Deccan.

WANTED, by the Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co., Ltd., an ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER, fully competent and qualified. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials with references and stating terms to—

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OWNER going Home. C-SPRING VICTORIA and PAIR of BAY WALER COBS, 15 h., with double and single Harness, uniforms and stable gear, as in daily use. Rs. 1,800.

G. OWEN DUNN,
School of Art Bungalow.

FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION to the highest bidder on February 15th, 1909, at 12 Noon (Standard Time,) at 120, Frere Road, if not previously sold the "PURI".=A twin-screw steel Steamer, built and engined by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers and Co., Dundee, in 1895.

Gross Tonnage 1303, Nett Tonnage 643.

Dead Weight approximately 450 Tons, including 157 tons bunker.

Draft 13¼', aft 10½', forward speed 13 knots.

Double set of triple inverted surface condensing engines and two cylindrical double ended steel boilers, 160 lbs. W. P.

Two decks and shade deck (tween decks, wood lined on sides).

Four hydraulic cranes.

Accommodation for—
24 First Class Passengers.
1335 Second and Third Class Passengers.

Saloon Cabin for 1st Class passengers on Main Deck aft.

Is fitted with electric lights throughout.

Last surveyed by Board of Trade on 13th September, 1908.

Apply—
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co.,
Agents,
Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes ; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgagees (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound.

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 15 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 6

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD. WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300.000 IN USE.
NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT
OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA.
ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. [illegible] BYCULLA, and POO[illegible]

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no [illegible] should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES [illegible] London, W.C. [illegible]

[illegible] These medicines were formerly [illegible] ZAROKA. The New Brain and Nerve Food. [illegible] The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means ; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 950 tons Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab 2,041 tons, Captain T W Corkhill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lawada 2,124 tons Captain C H Lane arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels 2,882 tons Captain C. Stewert, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathtay 2,850 tons Captain R. Mackenzie arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mormugoa with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Prasedent 2,386 tons Captain L. Muhlbaner, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon brought a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Hatumet 2,584 tons Captain J Peter sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels 2,456 tons, Captain H Seebji will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham ....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley ....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt ....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 12.

Africa......1302Morrison......Busreh......10-2 M M & Co
Assaye...........4359........Daniel...............P & O Co
Brand............1519 Evensen ......W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dongola......Powell ......Transport.........................
Egypt......4178 Summers ....P & O Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie ....P & O Co
Hatumet.........2584 Peters.................T Morrison & Co
Hild.........719 Salvasen..................F F Campbell & Co
Hosseince...893Jourdan ....B & P S N Co
Ipswich............575 Pigot ....B & P S N Co
Kola...............510 Moxon...........................M M & Co
Kt of St George ...2967 Stephens ..Kobe 6-3 K N & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lawada.......2184Lune ....M M & Co
Landaura 2157 Abbott...................................M M & Co
Lysistrata...626Bennett ....American Yacht
Mohammadi......1251 Primrose ....B & P S N Co
Nawab......2041Corkhill..........................T Morrison & Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmani......1872 Geddie ....B & P S N Co
Springburn ...3173...Crosthwaite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster...........................Shah S N Co
Saifi........445 Shepherd.............................B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison ....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir.. .....2555 Revill.........................S & H S N Co
Sirocco............2349 Sandow......................K Nixon & Co
Wardha.........2552 Honywood ...Calcutta M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	City of Calcutta	4785	Rae	Karachi	19-2	K N & Co
B	Gulistan	2849	Moore	Manchester &c.	15 2	E L & Co
C & R	Celtic King	2589	Humphreys	Antwerp	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Tangestan	2393	Edmunds	Hull	13-2	W & A G & Co
F	Haddon Hall	2677	Abram	Marseilles	26-2	K N & Co
G	Firoozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	15-2	B & P S N Co
H	Mortlake	1737	Batten	Genoa	14-2	T Morrison & Co
O	Kanzler	1865	Michelsen	Zanzibar	15-2	A Strandes
P	Schwarzenfels	2457	Sibjee	Hamburg via Karachi	13-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Shah Ameer	1322	Harrison	Mauritius	16-2	E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia ....1969 Davidson ......Mauritius 17-2 B & H S N Co
2 Elysia...3291Haig ...Liverpool ...27-2 W & G & Co
3 R Rubattino 2682Mancini Genoa15-2F & R S N Co
4 Auchenblac ....2597 Mair............Kobe ...17-2 Florio & R S N Co
5 Inchborva 2572 Nicholas..Hamburg 17-2 T M & Co
6 Wartenfels ......2883Stalnarts ......Rangoon...16-2 W & A Graham & Co
7 Praga...2368 Gillhuber...Trieste...16-2 Austrian Lloyd S N Co
8 Strathtay......2850Mackenzie ......Antwerp...18-2 W & Graham & Co
9 Arcadia.....3591 Andrews ...London 13-2 P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi......4781 Andrews.........Shanghai...3-3 P & O S N Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett Shanghai 17-2 P & O Co
16 Trafford Hall 3436 Hood...Liverpool 16-2 K N & Co

Offside O

President ..2036Muhlbauer ...Zanzibar 26-2 A Strandes

M W D D

Lord Kelwin ......2158 Moser ....N F K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Strathtay s........	Mackenzie ...	Mormugoa, Feb 10
	Wartenfels s	Stewert ...	Hamburg, Jan. 9
	Lawada s............	Lane	Calcutta, Jan. 11
12	Egypt s	Summers......	London, Jan. 22
	Nawab s	Corkhill	Calcutta, Jan. 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Hatumet s	Peter	Calcutta

The steamer Schwarzenfels, Seebji for Hamburg, &c. obtained her portclearance yesterday:—

The steamer Strathtay for Antwerp &c. began to load yesterday:—

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—6,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 8,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

Trafford Hall s—129 bales wool, R Rampratap; 89 bales wool, M Ratansee; 87 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 150 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—1,016 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchborva s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haddon Hall s—220 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimji.

Elysia s—450 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

Strathtay s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 350 bales hemp, H Gowindjee; 165 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 3,131 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 175 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, N Damjee; 250 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 10,066 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 100 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts castorseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 46 tins crab, S Wallace and Co; 450 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhoy; 160 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 300 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Celtic King s—1,110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—930 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co: 34 cwts micas, D Shapoorji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Elysia s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co: 26 bales skins, 18 bales hides, MaxKlein; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—25 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 30 bales hemp, H Govindji; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Haddon Hall s—75 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Trafford Hall s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—406 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, 1,200 cwts gingellyseed, VolkartBros; 1 bale woollen carpets Leopold Cassella and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

R Rubattino s—15 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—15 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR MALTA.

R Rubattino s—2 bales carpets, H Cawasji.

FOR HULL.

Tangistan s—528 cwts cottonseed, A Khemji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—43 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 31 1-2 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 3/4 cwt ivory, K N Mianee and Co; 40 chests opium, 10 1/4 cwts gendahorns M H E Ellias.

Auchenblac s—135 cwts sharkfins fishmaws K N Miann and Co; 52 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—24 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblac s—100 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Auchenblac s—700 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th February.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3rd March and conclude with the Annual Inspection on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commdg. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th February.

559 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

563. STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to the E. E. Company.

Sapper J. P. Gindera.
" W. B. Connell.
" Lee Breslauer.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

No. 3 Match will be shot off at Santa Cruz Capt on Sunday next. Train leaves Colaba at 6-5 a.m.

A. W. BARKER, Br.,
Hon. Secry., B.V.A., R.A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th February.

725 Musketry—Sunday 14th inst—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

726. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—Jan. 20, at Southbourne, Hants, to Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cotton, a son.

CHARLTON—Jan. 21, at Northwood House, Fareham, wife of Commodore Edward Charlton, R. N., his Majesty's ship Topaze, of a daughter.

FAIRTLOUGH—Jan. 25, at Mousehill Manor, Godalming, wife of Major Charles Fairtlough, of Catteshall Manor, Godalming, of a son.

WRIGHT—Jan. 15, at London, the wife of Capt. C. H. B. Wright, 62nd Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HIGGINBOTHAM—ROUND—Jan. 23, at Birch Church, Essex, Major Charles H. Higginbotham, 58th Regt., to Lucy F. Gray Round, daughter of the Right Hon. James Round.

HORNBY—LE NEVE FOSTER—Jan. 21, at St. John's Church, Eton, the Rev. William Hornby, to Helen, daughter of the late Sir Clement Le Neve Foster, F. R. S.

KNOLLYS—GOODEVE—Jan. 20, at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, Col. Sir Henry Knollys to Flora, daughter of the late Louis Arthur Goodeve.

PAIN—MINCHIN—Jan. 21, at the Parish Church, Lee, John Harrison Pain, to Beatrix Mary, daughter of Mrs. Minchin, and the late Innes Minchin, Indian Civil Service.

PATERSON—CAREY THOMAS—Jan. 22, at St. Augustine's Church, Penarth, Lieut. John Clarke Stewart Paterson, R.N., to Dora Katharine (Dolly), daughter of C, Carey Thomas.

PITMAN—JOHNSTON—Jan. 23, at St. Ann's, Dublin, Alfred Pitman, to Belinda Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Stuart Johnston, M. D.

SHAW—DONNE—Jan. 19, at All Saints, Portfield, Chichester, the Rev. Neville F. Shaw, rector of St. Mark's, Bexhill, to Grace, daughter of the late Col. Donisthorpe Donne, C.B., Royal Sussex Regt.

DEATHS.

BERGER—Jan. 22, at 46 Albany Villas, Hove, Major Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger, second in command, 69th Punjabis, Indian Army, and of the late Hong Kong Regt., son of Major-Gen. E. A. Berger, late 2nd Lincoln Regt. (10th Foot), aged 41.

CROZIER—Jan. 23, at Liverpool, Capt. Charles Crozier, late of the 10th Hussars.

DORRIEN—Jan. 21, at the Vineyard, Hurlingham Lane, Capt. Frederick Dorrien, late 1st Life Guards.

LUMSDEN—Jan. 21, at Arden, Dumbartonshire, Isabella, daughter of the late Sir James Lumsden.

NOBLETT—Jan. 24, at Wallands Crescent, Lewes, Col. Edward Abbott Noblett (late Royal Irish Regt.), aged 71.

SMITH—Jan. 21, at Epsom, Engineer-Rear-Admiral J. A. Smith, aged 62.

WILSON FOX—Jan. 21, at Maderia, Arthur Wilson Fox, Esq., C.B., aged 47.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 38m.; High water, 3-27m., 4-38a.; Low water, 10-5m., 9-53a.

Bombay Races, Second Day.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.

Prize distribution, Cathedral High Schools, the Bishop of Bombay presiding, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Concert by H. E. the Governor's Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Many a fellow lacks determination except—that he's determined not to work."

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.; High water, 4-10m., 6-3a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-35a.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4·9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, February 15.—Bombay Races, third day. Racquets Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.

Tuesday, February 16.—Bombay Open Polo Tournament commences. Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-45. Election of a Municipal Councillor, nominations received at the Municipal Office. Bombay Hunt, Irla. "At Home" at Government House, Malabar Point. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Wednesday, February 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, fourth day. Meeting of the University Senate, University Hall, 5-45 p. m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Thursday, February 18.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Bombay Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Friday, February 19.—Bombay City Police Club's Annual Ball, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Wilson College Literary Society will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m. All present and past students of the College are invited.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 3rd instant, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

ARRIVAL OF HAJIS.—A Haji boat, s.s. "Huseini," arrived in the Bombay Harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 453 hajis. One haji died of old age and infirmity on board the vessel when she was entering the harbour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Devadas, an ascetic in the Mahaluxmi Temple, was yesterday killed by a 'kutcha' wall falling upon him. At an inquest held by Mr. Lambert, the acting Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the blow room of the Presidency Mills on Thursday afternoon, and was extinguished by the mill operatives. It was ascertained that some foreign substance, causing friction in the machinery, caused the cotton to take fire. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,500.

RUNAWAY HORSE.—Shiva Condaji was admitted into the G T. Hospital yesterday suffering from a fracture of the skull. He was knocked down by a horse which had taken fright at the noise of a railway engine. Haji Jusab, the rider, was thrown off the saddle and two other natives were also knocked down, but they all escaped with slight injury.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Dhondibai, a Hindu woman. She was about thirty years old and had been insane for some time. On Thursday night her neighbours heard a splash in a well near her house in Vithalwadi. The well was dragged and she was taken out dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mojunga, Nossila, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Kauzlea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Wednesday the 17th instant. Parcel mail for China will close at 8 a.m. the same day.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster:—

March.........Die Schwarze Brigade......Fuchow
Overture.....Fra Diavolo.....................Auber
Fantasia ......Auld Orieland...................Hare
Valse ....Wedding of the Winds...Hall
Selection......The Mikado ....Sullivan
March ...... Des Monjick.....................Renolle
Anthem ......Des Monjick ....Malfiggiani

STRING BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

March ....Waldmere.........................Losey
Overture ....Tancredi ....Rossini
Three Dances ...Hungarian ....Braham
Selection ....The Girl of Gottenberg....Caryll
Valse ....Love and Life in Vienna....Fomas
March ....I'l Capitan ....Sousa
Selection......... The Shamrock.................Myddleton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 o'clock this evening:—

Quickstep......Austria ....Nowotney
Overture ......Haydee ....Auber
Selection ......Princess Amasis ...Faraday
Valse............Sourir D'Avril ...Depret
Selection ......Haddon Hall.........Sullivan
Porto Rican...Dance.......................Missud

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Victoria Gardens, to-morrow evening at 5-30 o'clock.

Cornelius March ....Mendelssohn
Overture ....Poet and Peasant. Suppe
Selection ....Tambour Major..Offenbach
Valse ....Loyante.............Wheeler
Selection ....A Runaway Girl.Monckton
Idyll.......................Whispering of the Flowers......von Blon
A Sleigh Ride on the Neva............Ord Hume

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—The following is the programme which will be played at the Town Hall to-night:—

Military March...Pomp and Circumstance..........Elgar
(No. 2 in A Minor)
(a) Melodie—Op. 18—No. 1 ....Moszkowski
(b) Spanish Dance—No. 1 ....Moszkowski
Romance, Op. 5......(1st Time in Bombay)..............Tschaikowski
Grand Selection ......Romeo and Juliet...Gounod
Solo Clart:—Sergt Pratt: Solo Trombone—Sergt Saunders.
INTERVAL.
Overture ....Le Roi D'Yvetot ...Adam
Clarinet Solo—Aria from ....The Count of Paris...Donizetti
Soloist—Sergt Pratt.
Morceau ....Auba le Pizzicato ...Schneklud
March ....The Stars and Stripes for ever ....Sousa

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE programme for the week commencing with to-night is of more than the usual interest. In addition to a variety of amusing and comic films, amongst which "It is the House Decorator" promises to be a side-splitting item, "The Great Elephant Procession" at Lucknow will form quite the *piece de resistance.* It is a unique representation of the ceremonial procession of about 300 elephants, richly caparisoned, which formed one of the most imposing items in His Excellency the Viceroy's (Lord Minto's) State visit to Lucknow, rendered more attractive by reason of the distinct effect produced as a result of the procession having passed within arm's length of the camera. Another interesting item—to some, perhaps, of greater interest—is the "Murder of the Duc de Guise," the historical incidents connected with which episode are represented in five tableaux, from the warning he received to the throwing of his corpse into the fire. In the scenes from which the films are taken, some of the most eminent artists of the Comedie Française and Rennaissance in Paris played the leading parts, while the scenes are by Bertin and the furniture authenticated by Leonardi. This is quite one of the longest and most artistically defined films available and should prove specially interesting. An additional item is "A Child's Love," which is a realistic and dramatic record of child bringing about a reconciliation between her parents. Altogether the programme in an excellent one, and should draw bumper houses.

As will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns, issued by the Commissioner of Police, gentlemen who use motor-cars to attend the Government House Reception on the 16th inst. must be accompanied by Licensed Chauffeurs, otherwise their cars will not be allowed to enter the grounds.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S
INEXPENSIVE AND SMART
NOVELTIES.
Place them in a class for themselves,
appealing to all who appreciate
REFINEMENT,
GOOD TASTE,
AND
EVERYTHING NEW.
Visitors are welcomed at
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

14TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Smart in F.
Hymns.—5, 290, 323.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Tours in F.
Anthem.—The Wilderness.—Goss.
Hymns.—193, 186.
Collections for Organ Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
6-30 p.m.—Wednesdays—Choral.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—247, 314, 197.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—166, 282, 290.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—254, 193, 12.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins, daily.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena—Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—279, 320, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—626, 533, 284, 386, 564.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Canon Ridington.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—121.
Hymns.—133, 234, 617.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
5-30 p. m.—Fellowship Association.
Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—543, 454, 253.
Psalm.—23.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. H. Bateson.
(Sunday School Anniversary).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. H. Bateson.
(Sunday School Anniversary).
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 12.

High pressure conditions are general over India, so that only local light thin clouds exist. The air is dry and the temperature nearly normal.

The only region in which any disturbed weather exists is the neighbourhood of the Andaman Sea, but this disturbance is entirely local and has little significance.

The sea winds, which have been blowing across the North Madras Coast during the last few days have now ceased, but it is not impossible for thunderstorms to occur in the Peninsula.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry everywhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore but continues in defect at the other stations. Maximum temperature has risen and is now higher than usual except in the south-eastern districts, where it remains normal; the minimum is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in western districts but remain clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues low.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind but have become lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess at Jacobabad; the minimum remains lower than usual in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Gujarat but have become lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen, and while it is normal everywhere at night it is now in excess on the Kathiawar Coast and in Gujarat during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over nearly the whole area. Humidity continues in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen and is now in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad but are generally clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations in the north Bombay Deccan and normal elsewhere; the minimum is high nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of light cloud over Kathiawar and of light to moderate cloud over the Central Provinces and the adjacent regions. Weather is slightly unsettled in the central parts of the country.

A few light showers may occur in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECT.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

Revised final report on the cotton crop of 1908:—

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

After the issue on 7th December last of the final report on the cotton crop the area figures for Agra, Budaun, Pilibhit, Mirzapur and Banda have been revised. The variations in the first four districts are unimportant; but Banda for which in the absence of actual figures, 43,000 acres were at first estimated has now returned 34,354 acres showing a decrease of nearly 9,000 acres. The total area for the province under cotton now amounts to 1,347,453 acres and the outurn to 416,000 bales compared respectively with 1,355,950 acres and 418,000 bales already returned. The area shows a decrease of 8,497 acres and the outturn of about 2,000 bales. Besides these changes there is nothing to add to the particulars already reported in December last.

SUGAR CANE IN BENGAL.

On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 18·8 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

Character of the season.—In South-West Bengal, weather conditions were unfavourable in the early part of the season and a full normal area could not be sown. Some damage was done to the crop by heavy rain in July and August, and by drought since October last. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur the weather conditions were favourable except in Palamau. In Bihar the crop is most important; the rainfall was timely here in the planting season, and though the monsoon was defective, it was generally favourable for the crop, but the drought since the second week of October has affected the outturn seriously, especially in North Bihar. On the whole the season was unfavourable for the crop.

Area planted.—The area under sugarcane this year is returned as 375,100 acres, i. e., 61,100 acres less than last year and 55,100 acres short of the normal. The decrease in cultivation this year is due to deficient rain at the time of planting.

Outturn.—Appendix I of the report shows that two districts only, viz, Balasore and Ranchi, estimate a normal crop. In Singhbhum a 94 per cent crop is expected. Four districts, viz, Shahabad, Cuttack, Puri and Hazaribagh, report crops between 80 and 83 per cent. Eight districts report from 70 to 79 per cent. crops, five districts from 60 to 69 per cent. crops, and seven districts from 50 to 59 per cent. crops. The estimates for the remaining six districts are poor, viz., Bhagalpur (49 per cent.), Murshidabad (48 per cent.), Purnea (44 per cent.), Saran (40 per cent.), Darbhanga (34 per cent.) and Hooghly (33 per cent.). According to the district returns now received, the outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 62 per cent. of a normal crop against 78 per cent. in the preliminary forecast. Taking 22 cwts as the normal outturn of cane gur per acre, the gross outturn of it in the Province, amounts to 5,116,400 cwts. against 8,156,900 cwts. estimated last year.

Other sources of gur.—The total quantity of gur likely to be produced from the juice of the date palm is estimated at 1,331,446 cwts. and that of the palmyra plam at 25,108 cwts. The total quantity of gur in the Province from all sources is 6,472,954 cwts.

EXPERT FAILED TO CURE HIS ECZEMA

Had Suffered Six Years—Face Badly Affected—Dared Not Go Out when Air Was Raw—Cuticura Proved Only Remedy—Also Cured Ringworm on Girl's Arm.

CUTICURA REMEDIES TWICE SUCCESSFUL

"I found three cakes of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent ample to clear me of eczema, with which I had suffered for six years. It was the face principally that was affected and latterly I scarcely dared show myself out of doors if there was the least rawness in the air. I tried two or three doctors, also a chemist who was supposed to be an expert on eczema, but they did not seem to cure me permanently. Also the same box of Cuticura Ointment cured a pretty bad case of ringworm on a girl's arm that I persuaded her to allow me to dress with it. G. L. Monro, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, May 11, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

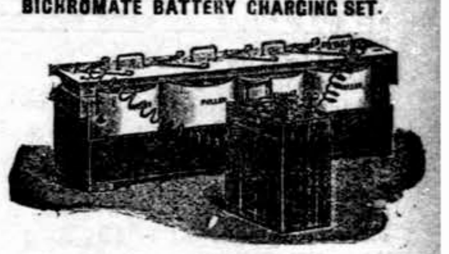
MOTHERS

Of Skin-tortured and Disfigured Babies Should Know

That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, Natal, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination Dry, Inert, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

Milk Scones at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder
—one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Biliousness, Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating products from intestinal tract and correcting vicious or functions.

For sale by che

KEMP & CO.,

BEYNON & CO.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

Jan. 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" has heard on high authority that there exists an annexe to the Austro-Turkish Protocol, to the effect that Turkey will recognise the annexation of the two provinces if Austria, on her part, will agree to the nine points of the Protocol on which the Porte takes its stand.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the same paper, silence is still maintained there concerning the Austro-Turkish Protocol, but, if rumour is to be believed, some minor modifications will be introduced before its final acceptance,

The situation at Belgrade continues to preoccupy the Austrian public, which fears that Servia may utilise the first spell of mild weather to send bands into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to a Vienna paper, the British Minister in Belgrade, in fulfilment of instructions from his Government, has notified King Peter that England would deprecate any action on the part of Servia that might endanger complications.

Jan. 25.—The Belgrade correspondent of the "Times" says that according to private information from Sofia a division of the Bulgarian Army has been mobilised. The step is believed to have been taken in consequence of a concentration of Turkish roops on the Bulgarian frontier.

Jan. 26.—The Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying in the Sobranye at Sofia to a question with regard to the reported mobilisation of the Eighth Division of the Army, said that the division had been strengthened for purely defensive purposes.

From Vienna it is reported that the Bulgarian mobilisation has caused a certain amount of uneasiness, but is thought to be more of a diplomatic move than anything else.

Jan. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says that the Bulgarian Government's explanations regarding the mobilisation have thus far elicited little comment in the Turkish Press. In official circles the suggestion is energetically repudiated that Turkey intended by a "coup de main" to occupy strategic positions on the Bulgarian side of the forntier.

Two Vienna semi-official organs have published statements regarding Turco-Bulgarian relations and while disposed to regard the latest Bulgarian move as adding to the gravity of the situation, do not anticipate that it will have serious consequences.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says that the Bulgarian mobilisation is regarded in well-informed quarters there as entirely unprovoked and unjustifiable. It is presumed that the Sofia Government has become nervous as the result of the long continuance of the negotiations with the shrewd Turks, and has again lent itself as a catspaw to Vienna. The correspondent adds that no direct information is forthcoming as to the cause for the delay in the signing of the Austro-Turkish Protocol. Whatever arrangement the Governments of Austria and Turkey may finally conclude cannot however, pre-determine the attitude of other Powers at the Conference.

Jan. 28.—The Porte has instructed the Ottoman Commissioner in Sofia to deny obsolutely the intention attributed to Turkey of seizing strategic points in Bulgaria, and to warn the Bulgarian Government that it is assuming a very grave responsibility by the course it has adopted. In Constantinople the impression prevails that Bulgaria is playing a game of bluff.

It is reported from Vienna that the negotiations on the Austro-Turkish Protocol are proceeding slowly.

GERMANY.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, on Jan. 25. there was along debate on the question of the reform of the franchise. Before the debate began the Minister of the Interior made a statement to the effect that statistical investigations into the subject were proceeding, and that, pending their completion the Government would refrain from taking any part in the discussion of the subject.

The Kaiser's fiftieth birthday was celebrated on Jan. 27 much as usual, the only difference being that there were more street decorations and a greater display of bunting in the principal thoroughfares. More than the usual number of German kings and princes are present in Berlin, says the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent on the 27th, and this morning they presented their felicitations to the Emperor William. The Kaiser and his princely guests also took part in nailing the colours and presenting them to various infantry battalions of the line. In the evening there was the usual gala performance at the Opera. The University and the public schools celebrated the day in the traditional manner, and the evening was spent in a convivial way by the students', veterans', and other loyal corporations. The Kaiser, in crossing this morning to the Arsenal to give the parole, met with a hearty reception from crowd, but there was a lack of enthusiasm, attributiable perhaps to the events of last November. This lack of enthusiasm is also noticeable in most of the leading articles devoted to the subject of his Majesty's birthday. Conservative and semi-official ournals are, of course, as decided as ever in their expressions of devoted loyalty to the person of the Kaiser, but journals of all other parties while congratulating him on reaching a ripe middle-age do not hesitate to express the hope that this will be the turningpoint in his remarkable career, and that the lessons to be learned from the Court scandals of last summer, and still more serious lessons to be gained from the sensational events of November, will be taken by the Kaiser to heart. All parties are agreed in admiring his Majesty's partiotism, his exemplary home life, his many and brilliant gifts; but it is pointed out that his reign of over twenty years has not been so fruitful in great results as might have been expected. On the whole, however, there is a general disposition to let bygones be bygones. The Socialist Press, of course, does not allude to the day directly or indirectly. Commenting on the approaching meeting between the German Emperor and King Edward, the St. Petersburg newspapers regard the event as another guarantee of peace, and in this connection cite the latest utterances of Sir Edward Grey. The "role" played by England in the recent crisis is described as that of a lightning conductor.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" announces the conclusion of a commercial convention between France and Canada in supplement of that of 1907, which has been signed by representatives of the British, French, and Canadian Governments, and will, it is believed, obtain the assent of the French Senate which has had the original convention under consideration for more than a year.

General Picquart, Minister of War was one of the speakers on Jan. 24 at Jardies, the villa at Ville d'Avray where Gambetta died, and where the great statesman's frineds and admirers annually celebrate his memory. The Minister eulogised Gambetta as "the citizen who saved the honour of France" after her defeat in the Franco-German war and added :—"What would have been the joy of this great citizen if he could have witnessed the progress that [illegible] accomplished, and if he could behold the [illegible]ined by those who are striving in accor[illegible] ideals to continue his work of mili[illegible]n! We now possess a perfected [illegible] have evolved a system of tactics [illegible]ely, and, above all, our officers [illegible]d with a spirit of duty [illegible] which we have had striking proofs in Tongking, in Dahomey, in Madagascar, and, more recently, in Morocco and Southern Oran. These great results have their origin in the work of Gambatta. His great name will personify in the future not merely the subline effort of the Government of the National Defence, but also the persistent and silent labour which once more gave France an army worthy of her destinies in the world.

SWITZERLAND.

Reuter's correspondent at Andermatt telegraphs : Two Englishmen, whose names are given as Major Beyley and Berkeley Hill, and Major Merian, of the Swiss Army, who had been staying for some time at Andermatt left on Jan. 21, accompanied by the guide Bleuer of Grindelwald, to make the ascent of the Dammastock by way of the Furka Pass, where they intended spending the night. At seven o'clock next morning the party was surprised by an avalanche and swept down the rocks. The first news of the disaster was brought into the valley shortly after eight o'clock by a soldier from the fort at the Furka, and relief columns of both soldiers and civilians were immediately organised, and three bodies were recovered. They were those of Major Merian, of Bale and Lieut. Berkeley Hill and the guide, Jean Bleuer, of Grindelwald. Major Beyley was found alive and quite unharmed. The three bodies were brought in here this afternoon. Mr. Berkeley Hill was a subaltern in the 2nd batt, of the Manchester Regt. (See Obituary Notices.)

A tragic accident, says a "Daily Mail" telegram from Territet (Switzerland), occurred in the course of a bob-sleigh race on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23, at Les Avants. It has resulted in the death of Major Anketell-Jons, of Galway, Ireland, and serious injuries to others of the crew of the sleigh Matchiche. Bob-sleighs are small sleighs used for racing on specially prepared courses of ice and snow. Major Anketell-Jones was on a visit with his wife to Territet, where his brother, Mr. Anketell-Jones, is a well-known resident. The bob-sleigh crew consisted of the Major and his brother, Mr. Tozer, of Galway, a Capt. Marshall, and Miss Henderson, daughter of Capt. Henderson, a resident of Territet. The major was, it seems, steering. The sleigh was running at great speed at a spot where the course suddenly turns a sharp corner. Failing to take the turning the sleigh was overturned. Major Jones was thrown out on his head, and, striking a telegraph pole, was almost immediately killed. Mr. Tozer, who, too, was violently thrown, broke three ribs, and Miss Henderson is reported to be suffering from concussion of the brain. The other occupants of the sleigh escaped uninjured.

RUSSIA.

M. Timiriazeff has been appointed Russian Minister of Commerce in the room of M. Shipoff. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says that M. Shipoff's retirement has been expected for some time, but there was great difficulty in finding a competent successor. M. Timiriazeff is the only man suitably qualified and enjoying the full confidence of the business world. He is well known in England as the promoter of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce. The new Minister has informed the correspondent that although he is obliged to resign the presidency of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, he does not believe that the chamber will lose anything by that, as he intends to continue his efforts to promote its development.

Considerable interest has been caused in St. Petersburg, the same correspondent states, by the Government's decision to prosecute the editor of the "Novoe Vremya" for adversely commenting on the naval court-martial which condemned the retired general Alexeieff to pay a fine of 10,000 roubles (1,000*l*.) on a charge of accepting gratuities from a foreign firm which supplied guns to Russian warships during the late war. General Alexeieff was a brilliant artilleryman, and after resigning from the Admiralty he published in the "Novoe Vremya" a series of scathing articles disclosing defects in naval administration. Although the articles in some instances exaggerated matters, they undoubtedly rendered a public service by calling attention to the necessity of reforms. Evidence was supplied at the trial of such a character that the verdict should have been one of non-proven. Public opinion is unanimously agreed that General Alexeieff was the victim of Admiralty reprisals. Subscription lists have been opened to provide money to pay his fine.

The first direct "train de luxe" between Moscow and Paris left Moscow on Jan. 23. It consisted of three carriages, and was to make the journey in fifty-four hours. The new train is run in connection with the Siberian express at Moscow and the North express at Warsaw. It will leave Moscow every Friday, returning on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES.

California and the Japanese.—Sacramento, Jan. 26 (Reuter).—Mr Gillett, Governor of California, has sent a special message to the State Legislature, warning it against any anti-Japanese legislation. The occasion of the message was a recommendation to the Legislature that the Labour Commission be given money to take a census of the State. After declaring that the pending anti-Japanese Bills are causing serious agitation both here and in Japan, and have been the subject of an address to the national authorities by the Japanese Government, the Message reviews the negotiations between the two Powers to stop Japanese immigration. The purpose of the census apparently is to ascertain whether the Japanese population is increasing or decreasing. Mr. Gillett has received a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt stating that a letter from him is on its way. The Governor believes that this letter deals with the Japanese question.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute.—A provisional convention for the reference of this dispute to the Hague Tribunal was signed on Jan. 27 in Washington, but the Newfoundland Government has decided that it cannot agree to the treaty in its present form.

The Panama Canal.—New York, Jan. 27 "Times."—Despatches from London indicate that there is continued criticism in certain quarters on the Panama Canal work. Whatever basis in fact these attacks may have, the American public are willing to accept the judgment of Mr. Taft, and of the eminent engineers who accompany him to Panama. Nevertheless the visit is regarded as of grave importance in settling the question whether the plan should be changed from a lock to a sea-level canal. Reading this morning the comment of half a score of newspapers, including journals published at Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston Washington, Indianapolis, and Cleveland, I find that their refrain irrespective of politics, is that America wants the canal. Whether it shall be a lock or a sea-level canal, or whether the cost is to be 30,000,000*l*. or 100,000,000*l*., these journals contend, is not important. Mr. Taft, they say, knows a great deal about the canal, but is going to find out more. When he submits his report to Congress, probably in his first Message, he will receive the support of the entire country. Until then wiser critics, both at home and abroad, will suspend their judgment.

CUBA.

New York. Jan' 27 "Times."—To-morrow Havana will be in festive garb for the inauguration of the second President of Cuba and of the second attempt of the island at self-government. Whatever may be the result of the venture the United States cannot well be blamed. Mr. Taft, General Wood, and other men of the first quality worked long and faithfully with the first experiment; and Mr. Taft and Governor Magoon in preparation for the event of to-morrow. During the entire time President Roosevelt has endeavoured to carry out the spirit of the agreement for autonomy—a legacy from President McKinley's Administration. In the meantime the American public, regardless of party politics, wishes to the Republic of Cuba peace and prosperity and to President Gomez a successful administration.

WHITE STAR LINER IN COLLISION.

Passengers Saved through Wireless Telegraphy.

A most striking demonstration of the utility of wireless telegraphy has been given in connection with a disaster to the White Star liner "Republic," which was rammed in a dense fog off the American coast on Saturday, Jan. 23, by the Italian liner "Florida."

Immediately the collision occurred the wireless telegraph was got to work, and messages of distress were flashed to land and over the ocean. They were received by the French liner "Lorraine," the White Star "Baltic," to American revenue cutters, and the Cunarder "Lucania" all of which were in a few moments speeding to the help of the disable "Republic". Fortunately the steamer "Florida" was able to take off the passengers and crew of the liner, and herself, much damaged and in need of assistance, made for land. She was overtaken by the "Baltic," one of the vessels summoned by the wireless call for aid from the Rupublic, which took aboard those rescued from the ship and the Florida's own passengers, in all well over 1,000 souls. The injured liner "Republic" was being towed to New York when she sank. The crew were safe on board the "Gresham."

The casualties on board the "Republic" were two saloon passengers killed and two others injured. Four steerage passengers on the Florida were instantly killed by the impact.

Later particulars regarding the collision show that the force of the impact was tremendous. The news of the subsequent rescue of the passengers of both liners by the "Baltic," and the foundering of the "Republic" have awakened the deepest interest.

From the details received in New York (says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent), it appears that the "Republic" went down after a gallant fight against weather conditions which included high wind, a nasty sea, and a fog which almost concealed her from view as she suddenly careened, wavered, and then, as water filled her stern, sank with a gurgling and spouting of foam. At the same time her bow shot skyward, only to be drawn down as the sea poured into every compartment. Then she settled, and in a few minutes her topmast and flag were all that remained visible.

"The "Florida" came out of the fog," said Capt. Ransom (in describing the collision in an interview), "without any warning, and smashed into the "Republic" abaft of midships on the port side, just forward of the after hatch. The shock was terrific. Staterooms thirty-four and twenty-eight were stove in by the bow of the "Florida," which wirhdrew from the great hole she had cut almost instantly and vanished in the fog aft, leaving one of her anchors on the wreckage of the demolished staterooms. The collision and withdrawal of the other ship took place so quickly that those on the "Republic" had no chance to identify the steamship that dealt the blow. The wireless room on the Republic was smashed but the mechanism remained intact, and, perched in the ruins the operator, Jack Binns, sent the signals that subsequently brought aid from all directions. Water poured into the great gash in the "Republic's" side in a cataract, but the firemen stuck to their posts until the water was up to their waists, banking the fires in order to prevent any explosion of the boilers. The crew behaved heroically, every man of them. Naturally, there was terrible anxiety aboard the "Republic," because all the lights went out, and the people had to grope aimlessly about in the darkness, not knowing what had happened or whether the ship was on the point of sinking."

Mr. James Connolly, the writer of the sea stories, tried to send the "New York Herald" an account of the shipwreck by ethergram, but the captain refused permission. So soon as the newspaper tug was near enough his copy, wrapped in a piece of canvas and weighted with one of the "Baltic's" deck quoits, was thrown to the reporters. Before noon two evening papers had published it. Among other things (says a "Morning Leader" telegram) Mr. Connolly says :—"The Florida's bow swept through seven saloon staterooms, and two on the lower deck were torn to shreds by the "Florida's" anchor, which was found later in one of the wrecked compartments. Her nose had cut through ten-foot widths of deck, smashing bunks wash-basins, trunks, and mirrors and leaving the rooms gaping to the outer world. Mrs. Lynch and Mr. Mooney were cut in pieces. Mrs. Mooney was in the berth below her husband, and was not injured. In six minutes the electric lights went out, and men and women lightly clad were flying round the dark passage ways. There were no emergency lanterns, only a few candle-ends sputtering and matches. The first transference to the Florida occurred two hours after the collision. The sea was smooth, and the air was not cold at that time, but during the shifting from the Florida to the Baltic the sea was rough, rain was falling, and there was thick fog."

Another writer says :—Mr. Connolly omits to mention in his account the work of Jack Binns, the wireless operator in the "Republic," and of H. G. Tattersall, of the "Baltic." The latter closed his message, sent to a newapaper this morning :—"Can send no more. Have been constantly at the key without sleep fifty-two hours. Signed, Tattersall." Similarly, Binns, of the "Republic," sat at his key without flinching. With the wall of his metal cabin splintered and shattered by the bow of the "Florida," Binns stayed at his instrument all through the weary day sending the distress cry "C.Q.D." Upon those words and the correct working of that fragile instrument depended the safety of all on board. Let Binns and Tattersall be remembered as well as the other heroes of this disaster.

The passengers (says "Reuter") are unanimous in their praise of the coolness and seamanship of Capt. Sealby, and they tell how, when they were being transferred to the "Florida," he refused to leave his ship, although everyone realised that she would only remain afloat for a short time. It was while the passengers of the "Republic" were being transferred to the "Baltic" that the steerage passengers of the "Florida" became impatient and tried to rush the boats. Several rushes were made, but the officers of the "Florida," assisted by some of the "Republic's" passengers, who used their fists and convenient handspikes, kept them off. One of the officers had to draw a revolver, while another used a rope's-end.

THE PASSENGERS.

According to a despatch to the Paris "New York Herald," many of the first class passengers on the "Republic" were wealthy Americans, who were going for a winter cruise in the Mediterranean, says the "Standard" correspondent. Among them was Mr. James B. Connolly, who is known as "the American Kipling." He was going to Gibraltar, on the invitation of President Roosevelt, to join the American battle fleet and describe the voyage home. There were also Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hoover, of Spokane, Washington, who were starting on a six years' motor-car tour of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Their car was in the "Republic's" hold. Other passengers were Mrs. Alice Morse Earl, the authoress; Mrs. H. H. Armstead; Mr. David S. Gowles, president of W. H. Parsons and Company, paper dealers, with his wife and family, Mr. Luke A. Burke, treasurer of a building firm; Mr. Samuel Cupples, a St. Louis merchant; Mr. James Coskroft, of New York; Archbishop Burchese, of Montreal, who was on his way to Rome; the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively; Mrs. H. J. Griggs, wife of the president of the Bank of New York; Mrs. John Thomas Davis, sister-in-law of Senator Elkins, with her two children; Mrs. Mary E. Smoot and daughter, of Washington; and the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, formerly president of Woman's College, of Baltimore.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

"A DIRECT overland telegraph line has just been established between London and India."

In that sentence, which does not at first sight suggest anything very startling, remarks the "Daily Chronicle," is conveyed the news of one of the most astonishing feats in the history of telegraphy. On Saturday (Jan. 23) a small party of guests were invited to 18, Old Broad Street, the offices of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and there witnessed the achievement of a world's record, when one of the operators sent a message to Calcutta on a direct line from the London office to the receiving-room over 7,000 miles away, and had an answer in less time than it would take to walk through Fleet Street.

It is difficult to realise the full significance of this fact. It means, for one thing, that there are no intermediate retransmissions. The operator's key is pressed in London, and the electric signal produced comes out in India with the speed of lightning; that is to say, in the infinitesimal fraction of a second. It means that during the past few years men have been carrying a line further East, across Europe to Warsaw, then southward to Odessa, skirting the Black Sea to Tiflis, invading Turkey in Asia, stretching away to Teheran, through Tabriz and the wild country of the Persian tribesmen, down to Kurrachee and the coast of the Arabian Sea.

It was on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock that the first Press message was sent from the room in London to Kurrachee, 5,374 miles away to which the great line has only just been carried, thence being connected direct with Calcutta.

"Now, gentlemen," said one of the officials of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, "we will signal to Kurrachee, that the London Press desires a message from them."

He passed the word to an operator; the man tapped out a few words and waited a few seconds.

"Kurrachee replies," he said.

And by dot and dash the answer came on a tape-machine, which reeled off the long thin strips of paper as quickly as the official could interpret them—at the rate of forty words a minute. It was a brief record of the way in which the wire had been taken overland, of the concessions obtained from various Governments, and of the difficulties which had been successfully overcome. From the unknown writer 5,374 miles away came the concluding sentence :—"The value of a system of direct working between England and India may, I think, be left to the gentlemen of the Press to estimate."

"Now, then," said the official, "let us try to get straight through to Calcutta. It has never been done before except for signalling purposes."

One of the men present blew his nose. Almost before he had finished, Calcutta replied to the operator's question. It was a quotation from some economic writer on the philosophy of wealth, which must have been at the elbow of the operator 7,000 miles away when suddenly called upon to speak to the London Pressmen.

For experimental purposes other cities of the world were signalled for messages. Bombay said:—"It is hot here. We suppose you are cold." Madras said :—"It is cold but dry." Constantinople said :—"Our Parliament is sitting." Odessa, Tabriz, Warsaw, Pera and Teheran sent any messages which came into the heads of the operators. It was all done quickly and without a hitch. The operators telegraphed to Pera as easily as one could to Peckham Rye, and Teheran was no further away in point of time than Tooting.

The romance of this direct line to India cannot be told in a few words. The unknown men who have carried the line have also had to defend it. Tabriz, through which it passes, has been in a state of siege for months, and communication over this part of the line, which is constantly destroyed in the encounters of the two opposing parties, has only been kept up with the greatest difficulty by the staff of the Indo-European Telegraph Company at the risk of their lives.

From a political as well as from a commercial point of view, the value of this direct communication with India and the East is of incalculable importance, and the Telegraph Company who have carried through this enterprise successfully deserve the thanks of the British Empire.

NOISY MEETING.

Tariff Reformers and Lord Robert Cecil.

London, Jan. 30.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. (Unionist Free Fooder) addressed a noisy meeting of his East Marylebone constituents at St. James's Hall last night, but made no statement on Tariff Reform, and the meeting broke up in noise. The meeting was summoned by the Marylebone Constitutional Association for the purpose of hearing Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Edward Carson and others. Lord Ludlow was in the chair.

Sir Edward Carson was the first speaker. "I am a Tariff Reformer,"—for some minutes he was interrupted by a storm of cheers led by a man in the gallery, who displayed a picture of Mr. Chamberlain. "But I should look upon it as a great calamity to the party if we have not Lord Robert Cecil in the next Parliament. I have no sympathy with those who try to draw a narrow line around what is to constitute the Conservative Party in the future.

Sir Edward dealt mainly with the condition of Ireland, which, he said, was "a foul stain on the British flag."

"Mr. Birrell is beneath contempt"—("I beg to differ, sir," shouted a man, who was at once approached by stewards.) "He is a mere puppet playing a dirty game for the sake of Irish votes.

Lord Robert Cecil proposed a motion declaring that the Government has lost the confidence of the country, resuming his seat with nothing said about the fiscal problem.

The storm burst on Sir Samuel Scott, M.P., who followed. There were insistent cries from the gallery for a speech on Tariff Reform. A young man tried in vain amid angry shouts to address the chairman. At last the chairman put the motion. It was received with shouts of appreciation and three cheers for Tariff Reform, led by the determined young man.

Then the meeting degenerated into a turmoil. A police whistle was blown, and there were loud shouts for "Lord Robert on Tariff Reform.!"

"Can I move an amendment?" demanded a man in the gallery. The chairman ignored him and declared the resolution carried. Lord Ludlow got a vote of thanks passed amid the hubbub, and left the chair. Still the shouting went on and showers of Tariff Reform leaflets were thrown down from the gallery.

Lord Robert Cecil was attacked at close quarters by a questioner, and they argued amid the tumult for some minutes. Then the organ started, the gallery lights went down, and at last the shouting ended—there being nobody left to shout at.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST WOMEN.

A good deal of controversy rages over the question, who is the richest man in the world? but the equally important query, who is the female Croesus of this age of colossal fortunes, of magically acquired wealth? has received scant attention. Old earth to-day has many rich women—women whose vast fortunes would have staggered the famous old King of Lydia. There are, for example, the Marchioness of Graham; Bertha von Bohlen, formerly Bertha Krupp, head of the great Krupp gun works of Germany; Senora Cousino, a Chilian lady; the Princess Marie Bonaparte of France; Mrs. Hetty Green, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, America's three richest women; and Madame Creel, wife of the Mexican Ambassador to the United States. Who of all these actually possesses the greatest amount of the world's goods is still a question of debate.

ENGLAND'S RICHEST LADY.

The Marchioness of Graham is the richest native-born Englishwoman, and is England's Lady Bountiful. Those who know her declare that she is a woman among women, noble in thought, generous to the extremes of generosity. The Marchioness is the only daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. When he died she was left an estate which yields an annual income of £114,000. Lady Hamilton, upon her father's death, became mistress of Brodick Castle, Easton Park, Wickham Market, and the Isle of Arran. It was supposed that at the death of her father Lady Mary would inherit only his personal means. Then it was discovered that the old Scotch entail was invalid, and she would be entire mistress of his property and fortune. But she did not cease to mingle with her people. Through the streets Lady Mary would tramp in a corduroy suit, top boots, and Tyrolean hat, as picturesque as you could imagine. Her arms filled with gifts, she visited the peasants every day. Lady Mary was married in London in June, 1906. Her husband, the Marquis of Graham, is also rich. He served as a lieutenant in the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the Black Watch. Both the Marchioness and her husband often go to Arran.

MONEY IN GUN MAKING.

Germany's richest woman, Frau von Bohlen, formerly Bertha Krupp, is said to possess property valued at £15,000,000 or more. Her income has amounted to more than £40,000 a month. Yet Frau von Bohlen, head of the great gun works, makes her own clothing. When she was married last October she wore a trousseau made by her own hands, at a cost of something like £50. As a housewife Frau von Bohlen has proved a model. She takes particular pride in her home, like many rich German women, making her own clothing, and often going into the kitchen and cooking. She is exceedingly generous to her workmen. Of these there are more than 45,000. After her marriage an announcement of a gift of £50,000 to the workmen's invalid fund was made. With every mail comes to her upwards of 150 begging letters. These are all examined, and no worthy case is said to be overlooked. Thus Germany's richest woman devotes herself to housekeeping, to her business, and to charity.

A WEALTHY BONAPARTE.

The richest woman in France is the Princess Marie Bonaparte, daughter of the late Prince Roland Bonaparte. Her fortune is enormous. Her mother was a granddaughter of M. Blanc, the founder and proprietor of Monte Carlo, and the fortune which has descended to Marie amounts to—ah! who could say? Parisians shake their heads and raise their hands when they speak of it. Princess Marie is a remarkable young woman. She is a skilled amateur photographer and an ardent automobilist. She has taken up Orientalism, and has become a popular exponent of esoteric doctrines. Her knowledge of astronomy has secured her admittance to half the scientific societies of Europe. She is the most noted linguist among Parisian women, speaking no one knows how many languages. She has studied under Boldelli, who says her voice surpasses any of the popular opera singers. She is only twenty-four years of age, fresh and beautiful.

HATS ARE HER WEAKNESS.

Madame Creel is not only the richest woman of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, but also one of the wealthiest in all the world. Her income is £1,000,000 a year, yet her dresses never cost more than £3 each. From mines which her husband gave her years ago already more than £40,000,000 worth of precious metal has been taken. Much of this great sun, of course, was expended in conducting the mining operations. Her father is also enormously rich, and she is his only heiress. "They say I am very rich," Mme. Creel often remarks, with a deprecatory gesture of her hands. "I have cattle—600,000 very good ones. I have 280,000 acres of very good land. At my table every day sit 400 good friends—all welcome. As to what a woman with a million a year should spend on her wardrobe, here is my list: Three dresses at £3 a-piece, two hats at £5 a-piece, fourteen pairs of boots and shoes at about £4 a-piece. Three hundred and fifty-six pairs silk stockings at £1 5s. a-piece. Besides inexpensive lingerie, handkerchiefs, opera cloaks, and other details."

AT St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Francis Leopold Victor Swaine, late of the Grenadier Guards, only son of Major-Gen. Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Swaine, of 14 Queen's Gate, S.W., and Sheepscombe House, Gloucestershire, was married to Miss Grace Madeline Hancock, second daughter of Col. G.E. Hancock, late Indian Army, and Mrs. Hancock, of The Rough, Woking, by the Rev. H. B. Coward and the Rev. F. L. Boyd. The bridesmaids were the Misses Jessie and Margaret Hancock (sisters), and the Misses Helen and Violet Vicars (nieces of the bride). Mr. Charles Wyndham-Quin was best man.

SAVED FROM THE KNIFE.

Mr. C. Mayne, of 52, Gladstone Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, England, says:—"I suffered eight or nine years from chronic inflammation of the kidneys and stone. I was twice examined under the X-Rays, and the doctors thought they could see the stone. I was told again and again that there was no hope for me unless I would undergo an operation, but I was very set against it. I made up my mind that first I would try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and now I am very glad that I did, for they have saved me from the knife. Soon after beginning with the Pills a mass of very thick white slimy matter came away with the water. From that time I began to mend.

"My back grew stronger, I passed no more gravel, and I enjoyed better sleep than I had known for many years.

"During that long illness I had suffered agony with pain in the back, as well as the gravel and sleeplessness. I seemed to have no strength at all.

"My friends grew very anxious about me, for they knew I should never give way and undergo the operation which, it was said, could alone save me.

"But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have pulled me through; they have made me strong and well again, and driven away every sign of the old complaint. And although it was five years ago this summer that I was cured by Doan's Pills, I am still well to-day—as fit as ever I was—I have not been off work half-a-day with the old trouble ever since my splendid cure!"

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes :—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Neuritis
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Backache
Rheumatism
Quinsy
Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng.
Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A small field assembled at the Kennels yesterday morning, doubtless owing to many horses not having returned to Santa Cruz from the Horse Show in Bombay, and besides it is not everybody who has the time available for hunting on the day of the incoming London Mail. The first covert to be drawn was the brushwood which is situated close to the brick-fields in the direction of Chuckla, and a delightful hunt was the result. Leaving the wood, hounds took a good line over a long stretch of paddy-fields to Bomanwadi hill. Running straight up this hill we scrambled down the far side and into the valley of the same name. The high banks which surround the rice-fields in this valley are always excellent jumps, but many of them have recently been built up still higher, and a good deal of interest was caused to more than one person, whose horses did not seem to care for the loose clods of earth on the top of the banks. Getting away from the valley a stretch of bad melon ground had to be ridden over as best we could, and passing the hamlet of Vangoli we continue the chase as far as the open maidan which abuts on to the Andheri Road close to where the Tulsi Water Pipe runs underneath it. The Jackal, probably owing to some passing traffic, refused to cross the road and turning to the left very sharply led us over a long stretch of rice-fields to Chuckla hill. Jumping the wall on two occasions on this hill we push on to Pereira's hill, but in a cactus enclosure at the bottom the hunt was brought to a termination by the hounds putting an end to the Jackal. The gallop had been a short one, but was much enjoyed by everybody as the country we had ridden over was so very good: jumps of all sorts and descriptions almost the whole time.

The morning being still young we then hacked back to the spinney which lies on the north side of Sahar village, and those who wished to do so having changed their mounts, hounds were thrown into the wood. They soon spoke to the scent of another Jackal which gave us a somewhat slow and circuitous chase. Crossing the Andheri road a slight check occurred at the village of Marole, but hounds did not take long to pick up the scent again, and piloting us over the stony hill beyond the village, we run over the grasslands past old Marole church and round to the far end of the famous Andheri Mango Tope. Coming homewards round Robert's Corner we follow the hounds along the whole length of the stony lane on the side of the tope, and re-crossing the Andheri road by the old Stone Cross, hunt slowly through the Chuckla Groves and on to Irla, where the Jackal was killed much to the surprise of many of us by the leading couple of hounds. Another brace of jackals was accordingly added to the already long list of this excellent pack.

Hounds next meet on the 14th instant at Sahar Hill.

JACKAL.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Second Day's Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 12.

To-day the programme at Kirkee was full of interest and an enormous gathering of spectators on the ground found more than they expected in the way of sport. Results:—

Bayonet Combats. Company Teams—Native.—First, 123rd Rifles, Rs. 45; second, 127th Baluchis, Rs. 27.

Bayonet versus Bayonet—British.—Lance-Sergt. Gough, Glosters, Rs. 25; Lance-Corpl. Bowden; Lincolns, Rs. 15; Sergt. Dooley, Leicesters, Rs. 10.

Bayonet versus Bayonet—British.—Private Skilton, the Queens, Rs. 25; Lance-Corpl. Reedman, Leicesters, Rs. 15; Private Powell, Worcesters, Rs. 10.

Heads and Posts—British.—Sergt. Ball, 8th Battery, R. F. A., Rs. 15; Bombdr. Baley, 2nd Battery, R. F. A., Rs. 10.

Bayonet versus Bayonet—Natives.—Hav. Shaik Mukdoom, 103rd Infantry, Rs. 15; Private Agar Singh, 123rd Rifles, Rs. 10; Private Mulaka Ram 123rd Rifles, Rs. 5.

Bayonet versus Bayonet—Native.—Private Birbat Ram, 123rd Rifles, Rs. 15; Private Bani Ram, 123rd Rifles, Rs. 10; Naik Hissnath Ramak, 114th Rifles, Rs. 5.

Tent-Pegging by Sections—Native.—First, 1st Section, 26th Cavalry, Rs. 20; second, 6th Ammunition Column, Rs. 12.

Heads and Posts—Natives.—Duff. Habib Khan 34th Poona Horse, Rs. 10; Duff. Taj Singh, 34th Poona Horse, Rs. 7; Duff. Ismail Khan, 34th Poona Horse, Rs. 5.

Tug-of-War.—Semi-finals—British—heavy weights—Lincolns beat Leicesters.

Sword vs. Lance—British.—Sergt. Fahey, Ammunition Column, Rs. 20.

Tug-of-War—light weights—Semi-final—Natives.—66th Punjabis beat 114th Mahrattas.

Riding and Jumping.—British Officers, Dismounted Corps. Prize—Value of entrance money.—1, Capt. Webber, 3rd Sappers and Miners; 2, Lieut. Lake, 127th Baluchis.

Tent-Pegging with Sword—British Officers, Dismounted Corps. Prize—Value of entranse money.—1, Lieut. Nicholls, East Surreys.

Riding and Jumping—British.—4th Battery, R. F.A., Rs. 40; 8th Battery, R. F. A., Rs. 20.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day.

SATURDAY, 13th FEBRUARY 1909.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Melton Plate, 3-10 p.m.
2nd Race—The Tom Le Mesurier Plate, 3-40 p.m.
3rd Race—The Malabar Hill Plate, 4-10 p.m.
4th Race—The Bombay Derby, 4-40 p.m.
5th Race—The Grand Western Handicap, 5-15 p.m.
6th Race—The Importers Handicap, 6-45 p.m.
7th Race—The Stewards Purse, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves.

Colaba	2-25 p.m.	Standard Time.
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-41 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi ...	2-45 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 12.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Open Polo Tournament will commence at 5 o'clock on Tuesday, the 16th February, when the Idar team will play against the Bhopal team, and the final of the tournament will be played on Thursday, the 18th February.

The Idar team will comprise:—Thakore Kishore Singh, No. 1; Thakore Dhokal Singh, No. 2; Mahrajah Kishan Singh, No. 3; and Thakore Guman Singh, back.

The Bhopal team will comprise:—Capt. J. G. Greig, No. 1; Capt. Sheik Abdul Wahed, No. 2; Mr. Umtaz Ali Khan, No. 3; and Resaldar Mohamed Hussain, back.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Punjab Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, February 12.

Although nothing so unexpected happened on Thursday afternoon in the Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament at Lahore as on the previous day, there were nevertheless some excellent matches, that which proved most popular being between Miss Deane and L. S. Deane and Mrs. Macdonald and Captain S. W. Davies, at which a large number of people were present. The two ladies played magnificently and their clever strokes over and over again evoked enthusiastic applause, Deane's volleys being especially good. The first set went to the Deanes by six to four with not much of tussle, but the second set proved a very severe fight. In this Mrs. Macdonald and Captain Davies scored the first four games, and then their opponents came in, till eventually the score stood at five all. The rule being that the Mixed Doubles should not play sudden death games at this point one pair had to score two games over the other. Mrs. Macdonald and Captain Davies made the games 6—5. Then the Deanes came on level in the next bout, gaining also the seventh game. Their opponents, however, brought the score seven all. The Deanes got the next two games after most strenuous play and thus won the match. The last game was very exciting as deuce had been cried; but the Deanes gained the match with a regular smasher from close to net, which Davies failed to touch.

There were two games in the Gentlemen's Doubles. In their match against Capt. H. W. Davies and J. C. S. Rendall, Colonel Fegen and Major Elsmie showeld very poor form after their fine exhibition two or three days previously.

Two games also were played in the Gentlemen's Singles, leaving for final Deane versus Rendall. This should be a most interesting match. Whereas Deane has the advantage of enormous reach, Rendall would seem a more powerfull player of the two.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Deane and L. S. Deane beat Mrs. Macdonald and Captain H. D. Davies—6—4, 9—7.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Captain Davies and J. C. S. Rendall beat Major G. Elsmie and Colonel F. Fegen—6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

S. M. Jacob and F. Furnivall beat J. Cold streat and G. F. D. Anson—6—5, 4—6, 6—5, 6—0.

GENTLEMENS SINGLES.

L. S. Deane beat Muhammad Naqi—6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

J. C. S. Rendall beat Wazir Chand—6—1 6—3, 6—5.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

R. B. L. C. 2nd CHALLENGE CUP.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire		R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R. E.
Eileen IV		R. W. Fisher.

Handicap to be arranged according to P. Y. R. U. rules. Course No. 13=17·6 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances, M. S.	Entered by
Erin................	31 10	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	32 15	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	22 34	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	33 19	Officers, R. A.
Peewit...........	37 37	Duncan Fraser.
Turquoise........	Scr	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling.
Melody...........	Scr	J. B. K. Macbeth.

Course No. 5+42 = 12·9 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	3 25	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	6 9	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 22	Officers, R. E.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. H. A. L. Hepper, R. E.
Curlew	2 44	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	6 50	J. E. Needham.
Jean...............	8 53	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 16+2= 8·2 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
34' Cutter	7 54	do.
30' Cutter I.....	17 7	do.
28' Gig II	17 7	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter I......	7 54	do.
28' Cutter II ...	7 54	do.
28' Cutter III...	7 54	do.
30' Cutter	26 20	R. I. M. S. Northbrook.
28' Gig	19 45	do.

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following is a list of further subscriptions in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund in Italy received at the Royal Italian Consulate, Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged...Rs 10,651-6-6

	Rs.		
Mr H Tullock	10	0	0
Messrs James Macintosh & Co	100	0	0
Sig G	6	0	0
Through Mr C Kirissoglen of Messrs J Fachiri			
Mr John Fachiri and Staff ...	67	0	0
Mr J. G. Georgaropoulos ...	10	0	0
Mr John Loontsini	10	0	0
Mr Chatoorbhooj Morarji ...	30	0	0
Mr Mamraj Rambhagat ...	40	0	0
Mr Shamji Shivji	20	0	0
Mr Chapsey Bhara	15	0	0
Mr Karsondas Hari	10	0	0
Mr Thackersey Hirji	10	0	0
Mr Lalji Thackersey	10	0	0
Mr Savji Cooverji	10	0	0
Mr Lakhmidas Ranchordas ...	10	0	0
Mr Tarachand Moorlidhar ...	10	0	0
Mr Moghji Valabhdas ...	10	0	0
Mr Haji Khanoo Moosa ...	10	0	0
Mr Kanji Kara	10	0	0
Mr Vishram Assoo	10	0	0
Mr Charandas Chatoorbhooj	15	0	0
Messrs. Dharsey Nanji and Co....	10	0	0
Messrs. Lakhamsey Napoo & Co.	10	0	0
Mr. Goorshamul Shevakram ...	5	0	0
Mr. Bissosarlal Shevakram ...	5	0	0
Mr. Jootha Chapsey	5	0	0
Mr. Somchand Dharsey ...	5	0	0
Mr. Tricamdas Hirji	5	0	0
Mr. Ruttonsey Poonja ...	5	0	0
Mr. Govindram Kalbandas ...	5	0	0
Mr. Govindji Bharmal... ...	5	0	0
Mr. Bansidhar Shivprasad ...	5	0	0
Mr. Amoolakchand Nathmal...	5	0	0
Mr. Mansey Lakhamsey ...	5	0	0
Mr. Chuna Shivji	5	0	0
Mr. Ladha Dowji	2	0	0
Mr. Koobari Dalal	2	0	0
Mr. Lalji Ramdas Dalal ...	2	0	0
Mr. Cursondas Chapsey ...	2	0	0
Mr. Bhowan Dossa	5	0	0
Mr. George A. John, Agra ...	100	0	0
Proceeds of Prof. Scrinzi's Empire Theatre Concert...	1,540	0	0
Signor Scrinzi	30	0	0
Mr. Alice Crump	20	0	0
Mr. Bhikhanji L. Palumkota...	31	0	0
A friend...	25	0	0
Mr Mebra K C Lalkaka ...	10	0	0
Mr J B Petit	15	0	0
Mr Manockji B Petit... ...	10	0	0
In loving memory of my dear mother	5	0	0
Mr Rustamji R Kothawalla ...	5	0	0
Mr Nariman R Kothawalla ...	5	0	0
Miss Shora R Kethawalla ...	5	0	0
Mrs Jorbanoo M Khotawalla	5	0	0
Mr Merwanji H Kothawalla...	5	0	0
Mr Dorab T Pavri	5	0	0
Mr Sorabh P Kalyaniwalla ...	5	0	0
Mr Bezonji M Kutar	3	0	0
Mr Sohrab L Palumkota ...	3	0	0
Mr Ardeshir Dodhi	2	0	0
Mr T R Kothawalla	1	0	0
Mr B R Kothawalla	1	0	0
Lodge "Perseverance" No 338 S C	50	0	0
	Rs, 13,048	6	6
Through The Hon. Mr Procter (2nd remmitance)...	...3,800	0	0
Total...	16,848	6	6

HUMAN ORIGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the tail end of his lengthy letter of Thursday "One Present" whispered a confession; "I have to acknowledge that I committed an error in stating that the Rev. Father Hammerstein called flint implements 'freaks of nature.'" Confession without purpose of amendment is contemptible; yet, evidently, our man has no mind to mend his ways; he commits a second "error" in the act of acknowledging the first. He says: "I wanted to point out that 'his calling the human bones found in geological strata bones of amphibians,' was as naive an opinion, as calling flint implements 'freaks of nature.'" Now if "One Present" has read the passage in question in "Edgar" as I will suppose he did when he detected his "error" one is at a loss for an alternative other than that he is very dull. For this is what von Hammerstain says, when he is trying to show that no opposition has been proved in the succession of the different creations, as given by Moses and taught by geology.

"In the Sacred Scriptures on the third day the plants were created, on the fifth 'creeping animals having life. . . great water-monsters and winged fowl;' on the sixth day 'the animals of the earth according to their kinds," and finally man was created. Geology shows us this same succession; the oldest organic remains found are of plants, and the richest period of the plant world probably occurred during the carboniferous period. The formations immediately succeeding, particularly the Jura and Chalk, show in the greatest profusion fish and the immense sea monster, the saurier; the mammals, on the other hand, do not appear until later, and increase in numbers the nearer we approach the present age. 'Fossils of man are found only in the most recent formations," and all efforts to prove their existence in the earlier periods have been in vain. A triumph over the Sacred Scriptures has again been fancied by unbelievers through the discovery of human bones in formations which have possibly existed hundreds and thousands of years; but it always turns out that the skeleton of an amphibian has been mistaken for that of man, the confusion being brought about by the deceit of the labourers of the quarry, who in this way seek to add to their spending money, or to attain some similar end." (Edgar, American edition, p. 167).

It requires but a modest understanding to see what the author of "Edgar" does say, and what he does not say. He does say that fossils of man have been found in geological strata, but in the most recent formations only; that pretended finds in older strata, before the Quaternary period, have turned out to be mistakes or frauds. He does not say in general that "the human bones found in geological strata are bones of amphibians.' It matters nothing whether 'One Present' thinks one opinion 'as naive' as the other. He can not be expected to know much about the 'Andrias Sheuchzeri,' once a 'fussil man' and now in the British Museum among the "Amphibia caudata," Gallery No. 4' Wall case, No. 11; nor about the bear and fox, incised on bone, and for a time believed to be made by Paleolithic man, but in fact the fraud of and artful workman, copied from a book for children that appeared in 1868. (Nature No. 2047, p. 342). What matters much is whether we are given von Hammerstein's own opinion, or a piece of nonsense foisted upon von Hammerstein by "One Present."

Above I have supposed that your correspondent has read the passage quoted from "Edgar." Possibly I am mistaken in my supposition. Perhaps he has only remembered what appeared on Jan. 18th in "The Times of India" from the pen of C. L. D'Avoine. There we were treated to the following: "Jesuit writers meanwhile strive to inform their readers, in obscure Catholic journals, that all the discoveries of science in this respect are pure fictions, and that even the stone implements, that tell their own tales, are only "freaks of nature." A Jesuit writer in a book recently published (as long ago as 1886 !!) gravely informs us that all the bones alleged to be human remains are, after all, bones of amphibians that were mistaken for those of men." A challenge to name the Jesuit writers and the "journals" remained unanswered. A little later the stone implements and "freaks of nature" reppeared in the Gazette, and as soon as they had to be dropped, the amphibians emerged. Is not the passage from the "Times" a tell tale, a veritable "enfant terrible?" There is an unmistakable resemblance between Bottom before and Bottom after his "translation: a cocksure declamation on generalities, and a lamentable breakdown, confessed or unconfessed, in concrete statements.

It was an evil hour when "One present" called for street-boys to be set at Father von Hammerstein; his plight is that of Faust: Die geister, die ich rief, Diewmerd ich nimmerlos.

A. SEITHER, S. J.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Like certain fishes that live in underground caves your correspondent "Molyneaux" seems to have the organ of sight for nothing. Otherwise he could not have failed to see the passage in my last letter about the Rev. Father Hanemerstein. After having repeated "ad nauseam" that the materials or evidence from which we draw fruitful conclusions regarding the descent of man are comparative anatomy, biology, embryology, physiology, etc., he thinks it worth his while to rush into print to ask me what are these materials! I never pretended in my letters that I have found the "missing link" but I am afraid that I am on the eve of that discovery. Unless he also claims his animal descent from "the animal root types of the astral" as P. D. Khandalavala triumphantly informs us.

After this I do not see the necessity of prolonging a controversy which is verging on absurdity.—Yours etc,

ONE PRESENT.

PARSI COLONY AT DEOLALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th instant there is an article headed "Parsi Colony in Deolali," in which your correspondent has stated that the Boarding School at Deolali is the only one of its kind for Parsi boys, and the like of it does not exist in this or the sister presidencies. This is not quite correct, for there is a Parsi Boarding School at Panchgani with about 45 boys. It is entirely a self-supporting institution and its students enjoy the unique privilege of being enlisted in the Poona Volunteer Corps. That it was started by Mr. Bahadurji only in June last with about a dozen boys, and the number of boys has gone up to 45 in nine months, speaks volumes for its popularity. I do not wish to encroach on your valuable space by singing the praises of this school, but I will say only this much, that I have visited it and all that your correspondent has said in favour of the Deolali school could, without a shadow of exaggeration, be made applicable to Mr. Bahadurji and his school at Panchgani.

You take a keen interest in the well-being of our community, for which we cannot be too much indebted to you. I trust in justice to this school and its founder, who is advancing the best interests of the community without attempting to seek notoriety, you will be so good as to give space to this letter.—Yours, etc.

NOWROJI N. VAKIL.

Camp Ahmedabad, 11th February.

THE LEVEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In regard to the Levee List, I would suggest as a compromise between the two situations—the one being the former procedure, which had the sanction of both custom and usage, of publishing the European and Indian intrants' names separately, and the other the innovation made in connection with the last Levee of mixing all the names in what was intended to be alphabetical order—that the names of the two classes should be shewn alphabetically in double column in juxta-position. It would also, perhaps, be convenient to adopt the last name of Parsees and Hindus and the first name of Mahomedans to obtain alphabetical regularity, otherwise the first names of the former and the last name of the latter class would recur so often that chaos would result as in the case of the last Levee List. I quite agree with "Public Intrant's" views as to the undesirability of the private intrants forming a part of the Governor's party to receive the "homage" of the public intrants, for such in effect is the practical construction of the present system: I presume, of course, that the object of a Levee is intended to give the public an opportunity of making a tender of allegiance and of deference and subjection to the Throne of England through the King's selected representative, and if this proposition be accepted, then the Governor alone should be the objective. I am entirely opposed to the suggestion made that the Private Entree should be abolished, if for no other reason than that prominent officials, citizens, and public benefactors are entitled to some distinction in State ceremonials: we are not a Republic but a nation conservative to the backbone; and I am amongst those who believe that the status we have acquired in the world is, in a great measure, due to the traditions that have arisen out of the constitutional divisions represented by the Monarchy, the Lords, and the Commons. "Public Intrant" has made personal allusions to one or two of those who have the Private Entree, which I think are ill-considered; for I think that the selection of such as they by the Government should be accepted by the governed without question. I cannot, according to my humble views—I am not a tradesman—adopt the teaching that because a man is engaged in trade as a retailer, he is in a lower degree of civic right and status than his fellow who is a wholesaler, especially when it is considered that the former might, in the ordinary course of events, develop into a wholesaler. Certainly, the counter-jumper class are without the pale of official recognition to superior status, though there are many instances within my knowledge of Jack being superior to his master, in most of the attributes that combine in gentility. *Per contra*, there are men who hold social status who have none of the essentials of birth and education to entitle them to it, but on whom Fortune has smiled and enabled them to attract status by jingling their money, however vulgar the method adopted: but the fact remains that the name and sound "money" are attractive and alluring, and form the "open sesame" to almost any purpose within the reach of man. Money is power, and above all is a license for impudence: these facts gain a greater hold daily with the advance of civilisation, and the results are left to adjust themselves. The official attempt that is being made to assimilate the two communities is, in my opinion, doomed to hopeless failure, for two reasons above all others—the one class must feel that they are being obtruded upon, which of itself incurs resentment; while the other class are made to feel that they have to become intruders. How is it possible to expect an assimilation between two directly opposite conditions? I think that if the two communities had been left severely to themselves, the association that already exists, no matter how inconsiderable it seems, would gradually induce assimilation. But I am convinced that official pressure will not, under any circumstance, effect that purpose, but will retard progress; and the sooner all such influence ceases, the sooner will the desired consummation begin to shew itself.

VERB. SAP.

THE GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—After the hopeful assurance given by Mrs. Macbeth in your Thursday's issue, that the Girls Friendly Society "are trying to befriend both the poor European and Eurasian girl" for domestic service' nothing need be further said, although the lady referred very favourably, in her address, to the fact that "Eurasians made excellent hospital nurses," which, of course, was not questioned. There are admittedly good and bad types of persons in every community, but it may be said that the Eurasian girl of of the proper stamp seldom fails to make an excellent nurse when in domestic service. As an instance it may be mentioned that a lady, the wife of a very high Government official, now retired, up to the present day, never forgets her Eurasian nurse who accompanied her to England and remained with the lady for six or seven years, by sending her, very often, some money or other present in appreciation of her devoted services. Another case was that of a French Consul at Bombay, who before coming out again with his family made special enquiries about the Eurasian nurse they had and if possible to secure her services again for them. Other instances may be given simply to show that Eurasian girls in domestic service can also make good nurses if properly directed. For the sake of a few who may have turned out to be failures, it is hardly fair that all the rest are "of too apathetic a nature, will not learn or exert herself."

A. B. C.

A sensational incident took place on January 22 at Carlingcott, a mining village in North Somerset, not far from Radstock. The affair, which resulted in a number of men being wounded by shots fired in a manner not explained, arose out of a strike now proceeding at the Dunkerton Collieries. The dispute had its origin in some trouble over the wages of the carting boys, and their withdrawal has involved the whole pit, so that the colliers have been idle for many weeks. There had been no unpleasant scenes, and the strike dragged on its weary way without incident till the 22nd. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening a body of about 100 men, mainly strikers, were proceeding from Peacedown, where most of them live, to Carlingcott, where, on the main road, is the residence of Mr. Heal, the manager of the collieries, which belong to a limited liability company. The men say that they had no intention whatever of demonstrating at Mr. Heal's house, or of doing anything in any way improper. The house merely happened to lie, as they say, on the route they were taking. On approaching the house they were singing songs. When they got within forty or fifty yards of the house two shots were fired, which were judged, from the sound, to be blank cartridges. When they got a little nearer to the house the firing was renewed; and this time loaded cartridges were obviously used. Six shots were fired from a sporting gun in succession. It is alleged by the men that the discharges came from a shed near the manager's premises. In all, eight men and boys were hit and injured by the shots but none seriously. In five cases the injuries were so slight that they were satisfactorily dealt with by two doctors who came on from Radstock. In the case of three others, however, it was deemed advisable to take them to the Bath Hospital, several miles away. On examination at the hospital it was discovered that in no case was the injury serious. It was considered from the nature of the injuries that the shots had been fired from some considerable distance, and therefore had not penetrated deeply. The manager, Mr. Heal, was away from home when the incident occurred.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the following cases were tried before his Lordship and a Common Jury.

A NEW COMER ROBBED.

Chunilal Maganlal and Tribhowan Nanji were charged, the first with picking the pocket of one Sylvester Vaz, and the second with abetting the offence. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the complainant, who was a new comer in Bombay, went out, in company of a relative, shopping in the native town on the 15th January last. While complainant was engaged in making purchases, the accused, taking advantage of a crowd that had gathered near the shop, succeeded in removing from his pocket a piece of cloth in which Rs. 20 were tied up. He felt a jerk, and in trying to feel the pocket, he caught hold of the hand of the first accused, who, finding himself caught red-handed, passed the money to the second accused with the other hand. The latter made good his escape, but was arrested in the course of the day and was identified by the complainant.

At the close of the inquiry, the jury unanimously found the first accused guilty, and by a majority of seven to two found the second accused not guilty.

His Lordship acquitted and discharged the second accused. In sentencing the first accused to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, his Lordship remarked that a case of this sort ought not to have been committed to the Sessions.

A COMPLAINANT ABSENT.

Issa Nurudin, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of Rs. 120, the property of Hari Appa. Mr. Oliver appeared for the Crown.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Oliver said that the complainant was a resident of Kolhapur and came to Bombay in the month of December last. He went out to make purchases and was returning home with his friends. While going along the road, he came in contact with a cart, and in order to avoid it, he moved to one side of the road, when the accused, who was coming from the opposite direction, gave him a sharp push, snatched a bag containing Rs. 120, and ran away. He was arrested subsequently.

Neither the complainant nor one of his principal witnesses was present in Court, and the case was proceeded with in their absence. At the close of the inquiry, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was acquitted and discharged.

The first Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

A YOUNG MAN OF ALLEGED "EXTRAVAGANT HABITS."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, has disposed of an application made in the suit brought by Keshowlal Gordhandas, by his next friend Mulchand Nanji, against his brother Narotamdas Gordhandas and others, in which the plaintiff prayed for a partition of the joint family property. By his notice of motion, he called upon the defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed of the joint property and why the first defendant should not be restrained from drawing hundies and otherwise incurring liabilities in the name of Raghunathji Tarachund. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Natubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the first defendant.

The plaint stated that the parties were members of a joint, undivided Hindu family, which owned property of the value of Rs. 4,00,000. Plaintiff and the first defendant were the only co-parceners of the joint family, while the third and fourt defendants were the daughters of the second defendant, who was their mother. Plaintiff stated that the first defendant had the entire control of the property, and unless a decree for partition was made, he was likely to dissipate the whole of the property. The first defendant, at the instigation of a personal friend, had drawn promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000 in the name of the firm of Ragunathji Tarachund, in favour of his friend. He had also drawn other promissory notes, in the name of the firm, for a considerable amount, in regard to which claims were likely to be made against the joint family property.

The first defendant, in his affidavit, denied having drawn promissory notes except one for Rs. 2,500. He denied being a thoughtless young man of extravagant habits. He would submit to agree to an injunction subject to the family business being carried on by Mulchand Nanji, and to the appointment of a receiver of the immoveable properties.

By consent, his Lordship appointed Lalji Naranji and Mulchand Nanji joint receivers of all the estate in the plaint mentioned without security and without remuneration. The costs to be costs in the cause.

A DESPERATE DACOIT.

Transportation for Ten Years.

In the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeals preferred by Bhiva Narayan Patil and Namia Abia Patil, who were convicted by Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Additional Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, of dacoity. The first accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years: and the second accused to ten years' transportation. Namia had a previous conviction for dacoity. In August last, he succeeded with five others, in breaking out of the Ratnagiri prison. These six were joined by the first accused, and they committed dacoity in a house in Kherset on the night of 28th September. At 8 p. m. they got hold of Keshav Narayen, who was tutor in the family living in the house, and compelled him to guide them to the house. One dacoit held a sword over his neck to prevent him from raising an alarm. Another held a sharp "farsi" on his throat, and, threatened to cut his head off unless he pointed out the place where the cash was kept. But the complainant's sister, who had escaped, ran out and gave alarm to her other brother, who came to the rescue, with his three servants. In the free fight which ensued, one of the dacoits was mortally wounded. He and the other dacoits had fled to a field after robbing property worth Rs. 3,000. The Police arrived; and the two dacoits in this case were arrested. The others escaped capture. Some property was recovered, and indentified.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals.

MANAGEMENT OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

Pandharpur Pilgrimage.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of in second appeal a case in which Krishnarao Pandurang and others, original plaintiffs and respondents, sued the original defendants and appellants, Trimbak Gopal Paricharak and others, in connection with the management of a public temple at Pandharpur. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellants. Mr. Chamier with Mr. Patkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. Bhide represented the respondents.

Plaintiffs alleged that they were the members of the Committee appointed by Government for management of a Nemnuk (money allowance) to the Hindu temple dedicated to Shri Vithoba and Shri Rukmabai at Pandharpur. They alleged that defendants had no right to stop the Pujas of the deity which plaintiffs used to get out of the Government allowance, and applied for a perpetual injunction restraining defendants from obstructing plaintiffs in getting the worship performed. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiffs have no more right than any other private individual and that they have no right over the Davasthan itself and that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the suit.

The Pandharpur pilgrimage is held by the Hindus as an act of great religious merit. Every year four pilgrimages are held, and a very large number of pilgrims attend from all parts of India. The income of the temple-priests is estimated on an average at one rupee per pilgrim. Tradition carries the antiquity of the temple to at least eight centuries, during which the veneration of Maharatta princes has been instrumental in presenting it with costly jewels, estimated to be of about half-a-crore of rupees in value. Besides these, for the up-keep of the temple, and the continuation of the worship of the idols, grants and endowments were made since the year 1761. Since 10th February 1863, the British Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 3,079 in consideration of the older grants.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivring the judgment, observed that it was contended for the appellants that a Civil Court has no jurisdiction to try a suit of the present character because the prayer is for a mere declaration of the plaintiffs' right either to perform by themselves or to get performed certain religious ceremonies in a temple and not to any contest as to any right to property or to any office. Carefully analysed, the suit, his Lordship observed, was not of that nature. The plaintiffs are members of the Committee of the management of the temple of Shri Vithoba and Shri Rukmabai at Pandharpur. They hold the office under a sanad from Government and receive annually a certain sum of money for defraying the expenses of certain kinds of religious worship in the temple. The obligation is attached to that office to get that worship performed by the officers and servants attached to the temple. Plaintiffs complain that those officers, owing to quarrels among themselves, have failed to perform the worship with the result that duties are neglected and funds in the hands of the plaintiff undisbursed. Accordingly they ask for a declaration of their right to disburse the funds by getting the worship performed by a suitable person and they ask for an injunction to restrain those officers from obstructing the plaintiffs in the exercise of the rights so declared. After reviewing the evidence at length, his Lordship said:

The lower Court's decree, was imperfect because it did not give to the plaintiffs the particular relief for which the suit was brought. They asked for a declaration that in the event of the Badves and Shevadharies refusing or failing to perform the pujas the plaintiffs were entitled to get them performed by a suitable person of their choice and the defendants should be restrained by injunction from obstructing the plaintiffs in the exercise of the right so declared. This declaration must be added to the decree. The result was his Lordship modified the decree of the lower Court by adding the words and the declarations mentioned above.

POLICE COURT.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Inquiry, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was held to inquire into the circumstances attending the grounding of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Satrunji," at a place called "Santaram Point" near Marmagoa on the 23rd of January last. Mr. E. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Cohen, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Tenant of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared for Musa Haji Fakira, master of the steamer. Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company, Solicitors, appeared for Mr. Ismail Kassam the Chief Officer.

Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. company, and Captain David Rees Stephens, master of the s.s. "Kt. St. George," were members of the Court; while Captain George Mair, master of the s. s. "Auchenblue," and Captain Morrison, master of the s. s. "Africa," acted as assessors.

Mr. Nicholson at the outset said that s.s. "Satrunji" was supposed to have grounded at a place called Santaram Point near Marmagoa in the early morning of the 23rd January where she remained for a time. There was dense fog at the time. The steamer was going from Karwar to Marmagoa. The important questions were: what was the cause of the steamer running ashore; whether proper precautions had bean taken for safe navigation, and whether any precautions were taken for the safety of the ship when the fog came on. He wished to refer to the difference between the English and the Indian Shipping Acts. In the English Act it was mentioned that the damage done must be serious while the Indian Act talked of "material damage."

Mr. Jehangir F. Ghandhy, Chief Engineer of the "Satrunji," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the 23rd of January last he was on board the steamer. They left Karwar on the morning of the 23rd. It was the third Engineer's watch at the time. Witness watch commenced at 4 a.m. when he went into the engine room. When he went into the engine room he did not look round on the deck at the sea. The steamer was going at between eleven and eleven and a half knots at the time. The engine was making 90 revolutions at the time at 5-10 a.m. he received an order to go slow ahead, whereupon he reduced the revolutions to about 23. At 5-40 he received an order to stop. He stopped at once. At 5-45 the order "full astern" was received simultaneously with the order, he felt the impact. He heard the telegraph bell and the impact at the same time. The impact did not knock him down. Going at 23 revolutions would give a speed of 3 knotical miles in the engine room.

Questioned by Court, witness said that "full astern" and the grounding both occurred together.

Questioned by Mr. Cohen, witness said that 23 revolutions would be dead slow. The steamer when she started was not going at more than twelve knots.

Mr. Weldon reserved cross-examination.

Further hearing was adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

War against Beggars and Hawkers.

Yesterday morning, before the different Courts of the Bombay Honorary Magistrates, about a hundred persons were charged with begging and causing obstruction in the streets respectively, and the majority of them were convicted.

Before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, one Rajbai and six other women were charged with begging in the Fort. Some of the accused pleaded guilty and the others not guilty. The Magistrates convicted the accused and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment. Another woman, who also was charged with begging, was acquitted.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jaykar, one Chaturbhuj Kesaoji and twenty-seven others were charged with causing obstruction in the Girgaum Division by hawking their goods. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine varying from 4 to 8 annas.

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Thomas Boda alias Antone alias Husein Megul, a Christian Jew, was charged with escaping from Police custody. The evidence showed that the accused and his companion were arrested on the 10th instant on a charge of theft. When they were being taken to the Police Station by Police sepoy No. 1479 D. both the 'budmashes' turned round and assaulted the sepoy, and ran away. He was subsequently arrested at Nagpada, but his companion is still at large. The Magistrate observed that it was a very serious offence and sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment. The accused was next put on his trial in respect of the theft of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 21, the property of Goverdhandas Jamnadas. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Hiralal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Jeraj was again brought up on a charge of committing mischief by lighting a match knowing it to be likely that it would cause damage to hay stacks to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and upwards. A plea of insanity having been put in on the last occasion when the accused was placed before the Magistrate he was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and report. That officer, after putting the accused under observation and test for some time, reported that he was unable to say that the accused was insane. The case against the accused was upon this proceeded with and after recording the evidence the Magistrate altered the charge to one of criminal trespass. Mr. Sitaram Dalvi appeared for the accused. The accused was convicted and ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 and a like surety for a like amount and was told to be present within one year, when called upon to do so, to hear the sentence, and in the meantime to be of good behaviour.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For an exparte decree.

908 08 Ardeshir H D and Co Mariambai Haji Ally Haji Khamissa and another vs Haji Joosuf Haji Khamissa, Kanga and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

3-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co part heard.

893-08 Malvi H M and Co Kapaji Dholaji and Co a firm vs Janbai widow and others, part heard.

Long Causes.

494-08. C P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhan Balvant Shuroanancy alias Vithal Shunker Galvebai Dickshit D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.

27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM.
Telephone No. 1578.
TRADE MARK
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 6-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1360.

Each Vol Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal, THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

HILL,

SAWYER & CO.

35-7 *Meadows Street, BOMBAY.*

FOR

FASHIONABLE

MOTOR CARS

SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS

FORDS, REOS, &C.

HILL,

SAWYER & CO.,

35-7 *Meadows Street, BOMBAY.*

FOR

MOTOR REPAIRS

MOTOR TYRES

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

GENERAL

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS

STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

AYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.

Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

LARGE STOCK.

7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER,
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P)
RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,

From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

Instalments from Rs. 25.

and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT

FACING THE SEA.

WESTERN

FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10, MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT.

OF

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar

AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.

As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

21 GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1909.

THE AFFORESTING OF ENGLAND.

THE nineteen responsible members of the Royal Commission appointed, in July 1906, to inquire and report as to Coast Erosion, Reclamation of Tidal Lands and Afforestation in the United Kingdom, have sent in their second Report which deals entirely with the third object of their deliberations. This document appears now in the form of a Blue Book. The Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that Afforestation is praticable and desirable in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland; that there are fully 9,000,000 acres available for planting without any undue encroachment on agricultural land. They believe that of this amount 150,000 acres, afforested yearly, would secure the best rotation for a good timber yield, and would give temporary employment during the winter months to 18,000 men; permanent work to one man per 100 acres, and indirect ultimate employment, through subsidiary industries, to a still larger population. The initial labour is not so skilled or difficult as to be beyond the powers of ordinary labourers who have no special training. As any scheme of national afforestation must be founded on an economic basis, the Commissioners propose that it should be financed by a loan, £2,000,000 representing the annual sum required for the full scheme, until the fortieth year when the forest land should be more than self-supporting. There are two clauses in the Report that will probably meet with some opposition, although they seem to be inevitable in a scheme that, if meant to succeed, must be a national one. These propose compulsory acquisition by the State of land, such as grazing areas, private or common. The Commissioners consider that arbitration and reasonable compensation will be found to adjust any difficulties that may here arise, and would entail no more complications than does the Small Holdings Act of 1907. The State should, in fact, be empowered to acquire land for afforestation compulsorily, if necessary. The co-operation of landlords would be invited and special terms made with them, and seeing that the value of adjacent land would be enhanced by the planting of waste or poor tracts, it is not unreasonable to expect that private owners would welcome the action of the State.

When we come to the schedule of profits to be made on the scheme, it reads like a fairy tale or a company promoter's glorified prospectus. No doubt the figures have all been worked out by the strictest rules of simple and compound interest. Some truly earnest mathematician, a wrangler of the first or second rank at least, must have been entrusted with the solution of so serious a problem as the finding of the value of 9,000,000 acres of afforested land, when one-third of it begins to yield, at forty years, a timber rotation, and the other two-thirds when they have attained eighty years' growth, and when even long before these periods the whole can be made to produce thousands of loads of timber by annual thinning. The Commissioners must have been considerably braced by the answer found to the proposition, for it worked out in a net revenue, after eighty years, of 17½ millions sterling, even at present prices—though all timber experts prophesy enormously enhanced prices in the near future. This revenue will come from the 9,000,000 afforested acres, which, in eighty years, will be worth £562,000,000, according to these magnificent calculations, returning over a hundred millions sterling more than they cost to the State. This rosy prospect should console the tax-payers, who will have to pay the interest on the loan until the forests are self-supporting, that is, for a period of forty years. There is only one voice raised in deprecation of this financial estimate. Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, M.P., finds it too optimistic. He thinks the cost involved in utilising the labour of the unemployed is somewhat underestimated, as are also the risks of fires, pests, snowstorms, gales, etc., to such extended forest areas in the United Kingdom. The Commissioners admit that the afforestation of 9,000,000 acres means the withdrawal of some of the area from its present uses and would entail "some gradual curtailment of food supplies and displacement of labour." Sheep graze on much of the land that would plant well. Perhaps 2·6 per cent. of the national consumption of mutton would ultimately be displaced. But it is to be remembered that the labour expended on sheep-farming amounts to no more than one man per thousand acres, whereas forest work absorbs ten men.

It does seem a national reproach that while the soil and climate of the United Kingdom should be capable of raising "high-class commercial timber" such as was imported in 1907 to the extent of 8,500,000 loads, they should not be made to produce it. Once scientific methods of afforestation are introduced, and the various series of age-classes in timber established in the forest lands of Great Britain, the 9,000,000 acres would yield annually "in perpetuity" 9,000,000 loads of timber. The amount brought from abroad would diminish and the labour connected with it, now done in foreign lands, would become a new and permanent source of employment at Home. With regard to the distribution of afforestable areas, it is imperative that a general survey should ascertain without delay their extent, for that and their distribution are most irregular. The State should then step in and purchase from time to time in different districts the land to be planted. It is considered highly improbable that private owners will plant on any great scale for no man can expect to benefit in his own life-time. National afforestation, begun forthwith and vigorously carried out, is earnestly advised by the Commissioners and the Treasury is told that it must advance the loan necessary for the work. These progressive gentlemen do not lose sight of higher aims in the scheme they define. While it can and should be worked on an economic basis they insist that it can also be made "an instrument of social regeneration," and that "Sylviculture is not unsuitable for building up the moral and physical fibre of even the most depressed of the unemployed classes, and its agency may well be invoked for this purpose." Road-making and levelling, some of the afforesting preliminaries, can be done by the unskilled labour of the thousands of men automatically out of work in winter. Others still more numerous could be trained for a higher sort of labour, the standard and rate of pay of which should not be lowered. There is no danger that the State in its forest calling would enter into competition with private individuals, for there is little or no industry of the kind at present. It s something to know that even at this late hour the Royal Commissioners should offer the State sound advice and indicate in their Report how an Afforestation Scheme can be carried out with profit. There is no manner of doubt that it should have been inaugurated some generations back, but will it be undertaken even now? Is there danger that it may be made a party question, and linger through session after session until it dies, or will the State awake to the necessity of doing what other European countries have long since done in self-defence? The reckless destruction of timber in the United Kingdom is a crime of frequent occurrence. Reparation by planting young trees is scarcely ever made, and never in proportion to the mischief done.

◆

AN ARTISTIC TRAVELLER IN SOUTHERN INDIA. WITH a view to stimulating interest in the arts and industries of Southern India, Mr. W. S. Hadaway, a Member of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute, in Southern India, has published an account of the efforts which have recently been made towards bringing together a representative collection of various artistic wares which are to find a home in the new hall of that Institute. The proper selection of material which shall go into a museum is an art born in the individual and rarely acquired. Rare as it is, it is still more rare to find one individual capable of making a selection in more than one or two classes, and so when Mr. Hadaway was sent out it was with the definite and more or less limited purpose of studying the artistic industries. He reports that he found fairly encouraging conditions, but adds: "I regret to say that occasionally the weakness of the Indian workmen, where he had to deal with Europeans, was somewhat manifest, but we hope when they come to understand that a permanent market can be found for their products that the prices will be as fair as they naturally are when dealing with their fellow-countrymen." We echo the hope of Mr. Hadaway and fear it is in vain. From the day of arrival to the day when one sees the "Bombay lights astern" for the last time every visitor and resident knows that he has to pay very considerably more than its value for every artistic object which he purchases, and so long as the European prefers, as he naturally does, to conduct his purchases hurriedly so long will he have to pay more than the natives who consider an hour or two amusingly and profitably spent if in bargaining the price down and so saving a few annas or, it may be, rupees. One particular industry of Southern India seems to have fallen under an evil star. In almost every town Mr. Hadaway visited was to be found the *saree* manufacturing industry. "Our principal object in visiting Kumbakonam," he writes, "was to arrange for printed cotton palampores and curtains, and after much hunting we at last found the makers of some of the fine old curtains for which Kumbakonam was once well-known. Unfortunately the wax-printing on cotton which is still done to a very large extent concerns itself principally with very cheap cloths which are exported to Penang and Singapore, and the makers of the fine prints were very reluctant to show the few old pieces which they had as samples. Their hesitation, we found, was owing to their belief that we wished to buy the samples to reproduce by machinery and so spoil their trade, as had been done before. But finally we prevailed upon them to undertake a considerable order for new ones, the result of which have come to hand since our return." It is unfortunate that no opinion is expressed as to the merit of the work of the order executed and we can only hope that the silence expresses contentment. Another visit seems to have been crowned with greater success. "I have been asked if carpets of genuine Indian pattern could be got and if one can produce an Ayyampet carpet; that question is answered with a decided 'yes.' Most of the carpets made in Southern India are copies more or less altered of those made in Persia or Turkey, or some of the various countries between Turkey and India. But the carpet characteristic of Ayyampet is as 'Indian' in the best sense of the word as one could wish."

◆

DEPRESSION IN GERMANY. WHATEVER we may think of the unpleasant demonstrations in Berlin during the King's visit we must remember that the outlook in Germany just now is not encouraging and the unemployed would be very easily led into protest against spending public money in the entertainment of a foreign monarch. Consular reports show that industrial operations have shrunk considerably, so as to greatly reduce the use of capital. There being little demand for money for industrial and commercial purposes, the discount rates on commercial paper and for loans to business firms have declined to a lower stage than has been known for many years, and is now less than half of what it was a year ago. Opinions expressed by trade papers and in the reports of leading industrial concerns in various lines of production show that the outlook in the near future is discouraging. At a recent meeting of one of the largest iron and coal companies of Germany one of the directors spoke of the large accumulation of coal and coke and the depressed condition of the iron market, the decline of 33 per cent on bar iron alone having caused a loss of £4,800,000 to the German works engaged in its manufacture. He, however, trusted that the prospective contracts to be given out by the Russian Government, which are estimated at £92,000,000, will afford relief to the Company's rolling mills and iron-works, and also give a strong stimulus to German railway car manufactories, as it is well known that the railways of Russia are short of rolling stock.

MR. C. W. WADDINGTON has resumed charge of the Mayo College at Ajmer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P.J. LUMSDEN, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

THE death at Home is reported, of Colonel A. J. Filgate.

MR. PINHEY, Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, proceeds on furlough in April.

MR. DUKE, Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeds shortly on nine months' leave.

THE United Provinces Government have appointed Mr. A. C. McWalters to report upon the trade registration posts on the Nepal Frontier.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt" were Sir E. Coghill and Prince Jetundranath.

A MARRIAGE will take place in Bombay about the 22nd March, between Major F. L. Vincent, 37th Lancers, and Miss Gladys I. Clarke.

ON Tuesday, Feb. 2, Professor A. A. Macdonell begins a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution on "The Architectural and Sculptural Antiquities of India." During the course the Buddhist, Hindu, and Mahomedan antiquities will be dealt with and illustrated with lantern slides.

THE Czar of Russia has signified his consent to the petition of the All-Russia Aero Club, submitted by the Minister of the Interior, requesting His Majesty to open an All-Russian subscription to provide funds for the construction of an airship fleet. The statutes of the Club provide that in time of war the fleet would be taken over by the Admiralty for the purpose of national defence. A great stimulus is expected to be given to aeronautics in Russia by the Czar's encouragement of this plan. Such a fleet, it is hoped, will afford a substitute for the missing Navy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

England, Russia and Persia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

IT is taken for granted in Opposition circles that the Government means to remain in office for another year or two and they are naturally much condemned by their opponents for for their reluctance to face the music. But I am not sure that the Unionists are quite so eager for an immediate General Election as they make out. It may be that the Unionists who are Free Fooders are insignificant in numbers, but in position they are not negligible and probably the wiser heads of the party would prefer to wait until at least the present storm, created by the mysterious Confederates, has blown over. Politically the surprise of the week has been the elevation—as it is still sometimes called—of Mr. Sinclair, the Scottish Secretary, to the Peerage. The Attorney, General (Sir William Robson), speaking at South Shields, the other night, said that rumour had been uncomfortably busy with his name during the last few months. At one time they had it he was to be made a Judge, now a Conservative contemporary had taken the bolder flight of making him a Peer. All he could say to that was that it was the most serious and drastic proposal yet put forward by the Conservative Party for the reform of the House of Lords. Mr. Sinclair is a serious man and jokes with difficulty, but if he were as witty as his learned colleague, the Secretary of Scotland would not dare to say even by way of jest that he is being sent to the House of Lords as a measure of reform. Liberal Scots want to know what it means and are feeling a little uncomfortable. They remember that Mr. Sinclair is prominently identified with proposals of advanced agrarian legislation and that Mr. Asquith is thought, rightly or wrongly, to be lukewarm about Scottish land reform. They cannot forget that when the Liberals were in Opposition they fought tooth and nail against the Scottish Secretary being a Peer. The proper place for that Minister they always contended is the House of Commons. There are rumours that Mr. Sinclair is destined to succeed Earl Grey, but the name of the Earl of Dudley is also mentioned in connection with the reversion to the Governor-Generalship of Canada. He is also, I am bound to add, being spoken of as a probable future Viceroy of India if the post becomes vacant while the Liberals are in power.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A leading article that appeared a few days ago in a great journal commented on the fact that the disturbances which have been so long rife in Persia have been most serious in the provinces in which Russian interests predominate. Professor G. E. Browne, apropos of the above statement, hastens to say in justice to what the newspaper called "revolutionaries or reformers"—he prefers the latter term—that he has just received photographs of testimonials given by three European business houses in Tabriz to the "Nationalist," or Constitutional, administration of that city, in which they express their entire satisfaction with the good order maintained by that administration, and their high appreciation of the efficient protection which it has accorded to the lives and properties of foreign subjects. He adds:—"All the evidence goes to show that the parts of Persia in which order reigns are precisely those parts where the Constitutionalists are triumphant. In these circumstances it is difficult to see why the recent triumph of the Constitutionalists in Ispahan should be regarded as 'ominous' by any one who is really desirous that Persia should succeed in putting her house in order by her own efforts." Professor Browne is the life and soul of the recently established Persia Committee, of which your late Governor (Lord Lamington) is Chairman and Mr. R. H. Gretton (whose name will be remembered by some Oxonians in India) is the Honorary Secretary. The objects of the Committee are two-fold. First to focus and stimulate public interest in the Persian people and their efforts to regenerate Persia and to enlist that interest on the side of the declared policy of the Governments of Great Britain and Russia, namely, non-intervention in Persia. Second, to render articulate public opinion in favour of the restoration of the Persian Constitution with the three essential conditions of (1) amnesty for political offences; (2) freedom of election to the Mejliss; and (3) effective control by the Mejliss over the national finances. Professor Browne and those associated with him hold strongly that a free and independent Persia will be a powerful safeguard against certain eventualities. In existing circumstances the eventualities alluded to happily seem very remote, and does it not rather savour of pessimism to be troubled about a contingency which can only happen if the Anglo-Russian Convention were to weaken? At present according to all evidence that Convention is, if I may use the expression, going strong.

THE NEW P. AND O. STEAMER "MALWA."

Some three hundred guests, including many men of light and leading in politics, finance and commerce, were on Tuesday sumptuously entertained by the Chairman and Director of the P. and O. Company on board their magnificent new steamer "Malwa," the last of the new celebrated "M" Class to leave the builders' hands. As her maiden voyage is to the Antipodes it was only natural that Australasia should particularly be well represented and all the Agents-General of the various States comprising the Commonwealth, together with Captain Muirhead Collins, who admirably represents 'pro tempore' the Federal Government, were present. The "Malwa" was lying in dock at Tilbury whither we were conveyed in a special train from Liverpool Street Station. Fortunately the dense fog which has since so grievously afflicted Londoners did not appear until some hours after we had returned to town. A dock on a foggy day is not exactly a source of unalloyed bliss even with the mitigation afforded by Sir Thomas Sutherland's splendid hospitality. The weather was entirely in keeping with the occasion—a good omen I hope for the "Malwa." Mr. Colcult has surpassed himself in the architectural and decorative features of the "Malwa" and he was heartily congratulated. Professor Moira's remarkable panel paintings, four in number, also attracted attention and praise. Lord Brassey was to have proposed the toast of the day, "Success to the 'Malwa," but he just missed the special. His place was taken by the new Chairman of the Royal Society of Arts (Sir William White) who, in a neat speech, contrasted the spacious and gorgeous saloon in which we were assembled with the narrow and unadorned saloon (adjoining the sleeping berths) of the first P. and O. vessel he was taken to see when a boy at Plymouth. And yet some people are not happy! They want to know, as Sir Thomas Sutherland told us, why the Company does not build vessels corresponding in size and speed to the "Mauretania" and "Lusitania." The reason is, as Sir Thomas explained, very simple. The Eastern passenger traffic and the Atlantic passenger traffic are not exactly of equal proportions. If they were, the P. and O. Company would be only too glad to build vessels of 30,000 tons or more. But, as he reminded us, the whole of the first-class passenger traffic to India for a year can be carried in two or three voyages of ships of the great Cunarder tpye. Everybody missed Sir Owen Tudor Burne, who has been so long identified with the Peninsula and Oriental as a Director and who is such a universal favourite. He is, I regret to say, very ill and I fear almost beyond the hope of recovery.

INDIAN SOCIETIES IN LONDON.

We have not heard a great deal lately about the scheme designed to benefit Indian students during their stay in this country by means of a sort of amalgamation of the Societies specially interested in their welfare. The matter, however, has not been allowed to drop; indeed, I learn that it has made so much progress that the Societies concerned have just received a communication from the India Office, announcing the manner in which the Secretary of State is prepared to render financial aid. I have described the project as a sort of amalgamation, but perhaps a better word would be co-ordination, for as I understand it is not intended that the three little Societies in question—the National Indian Association, the Northbrook Society and the East India Association—should be merged into one bigger Society. The idea is that each shall continue its separate existence under a single roof, the rent and rates being paid by the Indian exchequer. At present one of the Societies, the National Indian, has no habitation at all except a tiny room, used for office purposes, at Caxton Hall. The East India Association is a trifle better off, but when it has a lecture it is obliged to hire a hall for the purpose. The Northbrook Society has a suite of excellent rooms in Piccadily, but they are not particularly commodious and the rent is out of all proportion to the income, the neighbourhood being of course a very expensive one. Some day perhaps there will be an Institute on the lines of the Royal Colonial Institute, but obviously the time for that is not yet. A special meeting of the Committee of the National Indian Association has been summoned for next Monday to take into consideration the letter of the Secretary of State referred to above. It is quite easy to understand why the East India Association is included in the proposed arrangements, as its 'raison d'etre' is not like that of the National Indian Association or the Northbrook Club, the promotion of social intercourse between Indians and Europeans except indirectly and in a way by no means peculiar to itself. But there may be good reasons for allowing the East India Association to share in the subvention and if there are we shall in due course doubtless be informed what they are.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The good folks who appear to think that disaster will overtake us if the Indian collection is removed from its deserted galleries to the new Victoria and Albert Museum have enlisted the support of Lord Roberts, though in a matter of this sort the opinion of the illustrious Field Marshal is hardly of greater value than that of the man in the street. He says:—"A knowledge of India and her arts and manufactures is rare and not easily acquired in London as it is. It would be a mistake, I think, to make it more difficult by dispersing the collection and sending the student to hunt up things Indian and things general. India requires an atmosphere of her own, and it would, in my opinion, be a misfortune if the attempt is now made to correlate Indian industries with those of other countries." I should have thought that there would be less hunting up if the collection were scientically arranged and classified. As to the lack of interest shown in the Museum in its present isolated and rather unimposing quarters, an elderly lady of my acquaintance who has lived in London practically the whole of her long life, and who prides herself on her endeavours to be 'au fait' had not been to the Indian Museum until the other day. Her curiosity was aroused by the controversy raised by Mr. Vincent Robinson and others and she went to see what the collection was like. I said when she told me of her visit. "I suppose the place was not exactly crowded." "No," she replied "a little boy and myself were the only visitors." A policeman on duty at the India Museum once remarked to a stranger who had expressed surprise at the absence of sightseers: "Oh it's a very popular place on Bank Holidays when it is wet. The children come here out of the rain."

COMPANY RELICS.

Eighteen years ago an "edition de luxe" of "The Journal of Indian Art" was published to illustrate the more interesting of the relics of the East India Company, the volume containing an introduction by Sir George Birdwood and a description of the contents by Mr. William Foster. I hear that the publishers, Messrs. William Griggs and Son, are reproducing in folio form the plates, 50 in number, together with the letterpress revised and brought down to date. Many persons will be glad to possess so unique a memento of the great Company, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise of the publishers will meet with the success it deserves.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Important Diplomatic Conference.

VISIT TO POTSDAM ABANDONED.

KING EDWARD SUFFERS FROM THE WEATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

King Edward lunched with his Regiment, the 1st Dragoon Guards, and made a vigorous speech, praising their achievements.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

King Edward and the Kaiser attended a gala performance at the Opera last night, at which two thousand distinguished persons were present.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The "Berliner Tageblatt' is authoritatively informed that a conference, lasting for several hours, took place between Prince Bulow and Sir Charles Hardinge yesterday. The discussion was extraordinarily satisfactory and German anxiety with regard to British policy was dissipated.

LATER.

King Edward has abandoned his visit to Potsdam on account of the severity of the weather. He has contracted a slight catarrh. His programme is otherwise unaffected.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

Probable Programme.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Government will redeem Mr. Asquith's promise to maintain the Two-Power Standard with a margin of ten per cent. Five "Dreadnoughts" and possibly six will be laid down in the coming year, entailing an immediate increase of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000. Rear-Admiral May will be the Commander-in-Chief of the North Sea, having authority over the Channel and nucleus fleets of which Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne and Vice-Admiral Neville will be the respective Commanders. Sir Percy Scott has not been assigned any command.

TURKEY AND THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

Financial Difficulties.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Replying to the counter scheme put forward by the Porte on the 8th instant, by which Turkey proposed that, while accepting the Russian financial scheme, the Russian war indemnity should be completely liquidated, Russia, without declining the principle of the complete liquidation of the war indemnity, points out, as necessary to an immediate settlement, whereby Turkey can obtain ready money in the impossibility of a conclusion of the Bulgarian loan in the present state of the market, and therefore urges Turkey to reconsider the Russian proposal.

THE ASSAULT ON SIR W. LEE-WARNER.

Mysterious Affair.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Brahmin who was summoned by Sir William Lee-Warner for assault on the 4th instant appeared before the Magistrate at Bow Street.

There were numerous Indian students in Court.

The defendant was bound over to keep the peace for six months himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each.

Mr. Muskett, representing Sir William Lee-Warner, emphasised the fact that the prosecution was official at the instance of the India Office, adding that there was more behind the matter than appeared on the surface.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

Allocation of the Offering Fund.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The Allocation of the Pan-Anglican Congress Thanks-offering has been settled. India will have £50,000, China and Japan each £30,000, and a Theological College will be built at Tokio.

RESIGNATION OF AN M.P.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Sir E. Boyle has resigned his seat in Parliament on the ground of ill-health.

Sir Edward Boyle was the Conservative member for Taunton, defeating his Liberal opponent, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, by 329 votes at the General Election in 1906. The election figures were:—

Sir Edward Boyle, K.C. (C)............	1,842
Arthur Ponsonby (L)......................	1,503
Conservative majority...	339

INDIAN ANARCHISM IN EUROPE.

The "Times" on the Situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The "Times" prints an article on Indian anarchism, and says that there is reason to suppose that the real organisers increasingly prefer to live in Paris and London. They must be brought to justice in Europe and be taught that English police can punish treason and murder, with the effect that sedition cannot openly be preached more safely in London than in Calcutta.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Dictatorship Plot Frustrated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Ministerial changes absorb attention.

Aliriza, who was mentioned on the 10th as having been appointed High Commissioner in Egypt, in an interview, stated he was unable to explain his removal, and considered that the Commissionership of Egypt was a sinecure, which he had refused.

The rumoured changes frustrated the plot of the Committee of Union and Progress to establish a military dictatorship.

H. M. S. "ENCOUNTER."

Disaster to the Pinnace.

COXSWAIN COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A telegram from Sydney states that the jury has found that the disaster to the pinnace of H. M. S. "Encounter" in Sydney Harbour on 5th January was due to the negligence of Coxswain Bryant, who has been committed for trial for manslaughter.

MURDER AT THE GERMAN LEGATION.

Chancellor Arrested.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A telegram from Santiago, Chili, states that the body found outside the German Legation was that of Porter of the Legation.

The Chancellor has been arrested at Chillan. He is alleged to have gambled away a large sum of the Legation money, which was missing.

Porter, whose body was dressed in the Chancellor's clothes, received splendid official obsequies.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

Nearing a Settlement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

An Agreement has been signed in Lisbon between China and Portugal, by which each country will appoint a High Commissioner to delimit the Macao dependencies. These negotiations will settle the dispute begun in 1887.

KING ALFONSO.

Visits King Manuel.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

King Alfonso has started for Villavicosa on a visit to King Manuel.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Actor Charles Warner has committed suicide by hanging himself in a New York hotel.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Portion Destroyed by Arabs.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Arabs have destroyed the Hedjaz Railway between Maan and Tebuk. The telegraph wires are interrupted.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Colonel George Frederick Mackenzie has died at Mentone while on sick leave from India.

DURING the past eighteen months the lads and young men of the Surrey village of Elstead have had the privilege of playing football and other games on the glebe meadow, and at a largely attended meeting of parishioners just held many spoke of the improvement which had resulted in the behaviour of the youths of the district. The Rector (the Rev. R. M. Curwen) stated that he had no objection to games being played on Sunday afternoon by those who were unable to engage in them on other days of the week, and a resolution that the use of the meadow should continue to be allowed for Sunday games was carried with only one dissentient.

THE ALIPORE MURDER.

Bose Committed to Sessions.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

HIS MISSION ON EARTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Charu Chander Bose was to-day committed by the District Magistrate, 24 Perganas, to the Sessions for the murder of Asutosh Biswas and will be tried on Monday before Mr. Roe.

The accused declined legal assistance, and in his statement said that he killed Asutosh Biswas because "he was an enemy of the country and conducted cases against innocent men and gentlemen of the country and tried his best to prove them guilty."

He was supplied with the revolver and committed the murder partly on his own account and partly at the instigation of others he refused to name. He was pre-ordained to be hung and Asutosh Biswas to die at his hands. He wanted no trial, but desired to be hanged to-morrow.

The evidence was taken of a number of eye-witnesses of the deed whose testimony confirmed in its main features the report which was telegraphed at the time of the occurrence.

The Police yesterday searched the house of a booking clerk at Bagoolah Station, who is said to be a brother of the Alipore murderer.

A movement is on foot amongst the members of the Indian community here to erect a memorial to the murdered man.

A black-edged editorial article appears in the "Bengalee" calling upon the rising generation to condemn the deed.

BOMB THROWING AT TRAINS.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

The gateman who was near to the spot where the bombs were thrown at the train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, yesterday, saw two Bengalis muffled up in clothes walking rapidly away and shouted to them; but being lame, he was unable to pursue them.

The line had been guarded by gangmen at intervals when the Viceroy's train passed a couple of hours before, but these were withdrawn before the bombs were thrown. Fragments of cocoanut, jute, rags, paper and nails, broken scissors and spikes, which are supposed to have formed part of the two bombs, have been found upon the line, driven at considerable distances by the explosion.

MAHOMEDANS AND COUNCIL REFORMS.

Meeting of Deccan Moslem League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 12.

A special meeting of the Deccan Moslem League was held here to-day under the presidency of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, in order to discuss the despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the reconstitution of the Councils and the recent Mahomedan representations in connection therewith. As the subject is to be brought before Parliament at an early date by the Secretary of State Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed was authorised to send the views of the League by telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, begging his kind consideration and requesting him to forward the same to the Secretary of State.

The following is the substance of the representation of the Deccan Moslem League:—

The League cordially endorses the prayer put before the Secretary of State by Mr. Ameer Ali as well as the representations of the All-India Moslem League sent to the Viceroy by Mr. Ali Imam. In the opinion of the League it is absolutely essential that the denomination element must be carried down to the very base at the first voting units as well as to the electoral colleges. It is also essential that the representatives of the Mahomedans in the Councils, Provincial and Imperial, must be Mahomedans. In this matter the Deccan League endorses the view put before Lord Morley by Mr. Ameer Ali and disagrees with the modification of the Sub-Committee of the All-India Moslem League as placed before the Viceroy. The League is convinced that it would be most prejudicial to Mahomedan interests to allow non-Moslems to contest Moslem seats, specially in the provinces where Moslems are in a minority, without much education, and political influence.

The League also begs the Viceroy to allow a separate representative for Bombay in the Imperial Council. It maintains that the Mahomedan population of the United Provinces is about the same as that of Bombay. The United Provinces has a separate representative and Bombay has not although the Mahomedans in the former province are only one-seventh of the total population and in the latter they are nearly one-third. The League also demands five Mahomedan members in the local Legislative Council in strict accord with the Moslem population of the Presidency, which is 6½ millions out of 21 millions. The League requests the Viceroy to take into consideration the fact that Sind is almost entirely a Mahomedan province which ought to enhance the claims of the Bombay Presidency considerably.

A copy of the representation was also to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

THE Government of India have invited the Chambers of Commerce to express an opinion on the following Resolution, which has repeatedly been passed and forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain:—"That in the opinion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce the system of trade mark registration in this country should be established in British India, but that having regard to the difficulties presented by the complexity of cotton marks, the cotton classes should be excluded from such system of registration."

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Further Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 12.

Ghatge was to-day examined, and spoke to the confessions made to him by four of the accused in Kawle's bungalow, in the presence of Mr. Dilwar, the Magistrate. These confessions incriminated Damoo Joshi as having got a bomb from Poona with the intention of throwing it into the marriage pandal at the marriage of the Maharajah's daughter, to kill Colonel Ferris, who was there.

Kadam, the Constable from Poona, gave evidence as to the finding of a piece of a bomb in a tree, where the accused Bapat and Ghadre said a bomb had been exploded.

Atre, a Police Constable, gave evidence as to an explosion at the third accused's house and its effects.

Mr. Binning remarked that this witness was sent by the Poona Police to give evidence as to this explosion which was well-known, and apparently knew nothing of his own knowledge, which was extremely unsatisfactory.

Shrikande, Head Clerk to the Dewan, proved that Colonel Ferris had supported the Maharaja in his decision against the Rajopadhye.

Deshpande, Chief Clerk to Mr. Panditrao, the Chief Judge, denied that he had been summoned yesterday.

The charges were altered to Sections 307, 315 and 302 against No. 1, and Sections 302 and 315 against the rest.

The Head Clerk to the Political Agent gave the date of Colonel Ferris's departure as 16th April last.

The Chief Judge's Head Clerk's evidence is dispensed with as the prosecution are now informed he cannot find the Arms Register.

The first accused stated he did not know Bapat or Gadre and never got any bomb from them. Ghatge and Dilwar never came to Kawle's bungalow and he made no statement before them. It is true accused enquired three times from the peon at the Residency as to where Colonel Ferris was. The District Magistrate wanted to compel Ragunath Rajaram Sardeshpande to give evidence against accused. He had taken a letter from Sardeshpande to show Colonel Ferris. Most probably he saw Colonel Ferris in March with this letter. Accused stopped Colonel Ferris's carriage and told him that Jadirao was trying to get Sardeshpande to say he had beaten Jadirao at the instigation of the Chief Judge. Mejadirao never recorded his statement. The statement read in Court was not his. Accused said he had no interest in the "vedokt" dispute. The signature on the statement was not his. Accused did not take a trunk at Miraj Station from Padalker and Parsoo Sutar.

The second accused stated he never made a confession before Jadirao and said he did not know how to make bombs. He never gave a bomb to the first accused and denied his presence at the Panchnama. He said he only knew that the third accused (Kamptee) gave the accused the whole account contained in his confession. Kamptee beat him for four days at Poona. Kamptee asked accused to write two papers like the confession.

The third accused said he made no confession and was not present at any Panchnama. He was beaten by Kamptee for six days and was told at Kolhapur that this was not Poona and that the accused would be killed and thrown on waste land. Accused then said he would tell anything, and was placed before Mr. Dilwar, the Magistrate, in the City.

The other accused made statements denying the allegations against them and denying the confessions.

Address will be given to-morrow.

Judgment will probably be delivered on Tuesday next.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 12.

The Viceroy's visit to the Kurram Valley will probably take place towards the end of April.

MARKET GARDENING.

Encouragement in the U.P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

An experiment of considerable interest is about to be tried in the Kumaon Hills by the United Provinces Government. It is directed to the encouragement of market gardening and improvement of the supply of vegetables and fruit for the public at large. The appointment of a European gardener to take charge has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Severe Cycle Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

We regret to learn that Sir John Hewett has met with an accident which may interfere with the programme arranged for his visit to Agra.

The Lieutenant-Governer and Lady Hewett arrived at Agra on Wednesday evening last, by motor from Lucknow. Sir John Hewett, while cycling in the Cantonments on Thursday morning, ran into a bullock cart and fell, sustaining a severe scalp wound, which it is hoped will not prove serious.

In consequence of the accident the Garden Party at the Fort will not be held, but the Durbar will probably take place as arranged.

MUTINY VETERAN'S TALE OF WOE.

THE following communication comes to us from Home:—

A plea for justice from India and for pecuniary aid if necessary to obtain justice.

Authorities have refused to allow resumption of pension "granted for a lifetime," although the commuted sum has been recovered by India about twice over.

(a) Joined Indian Navy at Bombay, 1856.

(b) Took part Persian War, 1856-57—medal and clasp—and Indian Mutiny 1857-58.

(c) Placed in command of a slave-trading bugalow, 1858, when 17 years of old, on high seas with a mutinous crew. Specially mentioned.

(d) Doing duty of first-lieutenant of a frigate at 18 years old, as a midshipman, officers all on sick list.

(e) 1861—Passed all examinations, qualified for command of man-of-war, obtained Commission.

(f) 1863—Indian Navy abolished, granted pension of £100 a year for a "lifetime."

(g) Being thrown adrift, took an appointment in Indian Government Telegraph, 1864, at bottom of ladder.

(h) Commuted pension of £100 a year for Rupees 15,000 in 1864.

(i) In 1884 or 1885 the Indian Government Financial Department intimated that I ought to have paid back the commuted sum at rate of Rupees 1,000 a year on receipt of same, and that on final retirement from service under the Government of India, or on completion of the refund of the commuted sum, viz., Rupees 15,000, I could resume the Indian Naval pension of £100 a year."

Did not understand this ruling at the time of commutation, naturally looked upon the money as compensation to which I was justly entitled for blighted prospects, loss of titles up to captain, loss of status for life, and having to begin life again. (See Extract from Captain Low's "History of Indian Navy," annexed).

(j) In 1885 the Indian Financial Department began deducting from salary this commuted sum, and continued doing so till I retired finally in 1891, getting back some 5,000 Rupees out of the 15,000. It was for them to have carried out their ruling, as aforesaid earlier if so disposed, but to have done so would have meant my getting into debt starting life again as I did on a very small salary.

(k) Since final retirement in 1891, or for a period of over 17 years, the Indian State have not allowed me the Indian Naval pension of £1,000 a year, although they have recovered about double the commuted sum of Rupees 15,000.

(l) The Indian State have therefore for 17 years had the benefit of the £100 a year granted to me for life—£1,700 in all, and I am left with nothing to show for faithful and special services rendered,* both pension and the commuted sum having been taken from me.

*See "Daily Telegraph" of 22nd June, 1903, on treatment of Indian Mutiny Veterans in general.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN LOW'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Thus, the edict for the abolition of the Navy had at length gone forth, and many were the voices raised in the press regretting the extinction of a Service possessing so memorable a history and having the eclat attaching to great antiquity and unblemished character.

It is difficult to say who suffered the greater injustice by the abolition of the Service, the captains, lieutenants, or whole body of junior officers. In the covenants the latter entered into with the Court of Directors, it was specified—"All officers, without reference to the rank they may have attained, after an active service of a certain number of years, were eligible to retire on £360 per annum at once, with the privilege of eventually succeeding to one of the senior list pensions of £800 per annum." As it was through no fault of theirs the Service was abolished, and the retirement was compulsory, it follows that they were all, to the youngest midshipman, entitled to the full pension of £360 on completion of service. This agreement in their convenant, was solemnly guaranteed by the "Act for the better Government of India," and yet the lieutenants received some £300, and others £250 and £200 a year; the mates, £150, £125 and £100, according to length of service; and the midshipmen, £80 and £60. With these pensions, but with blasted prospects, and no profession, these officers, many being married men with families, were condemned to begin life anew, and, as we known, in many cases, owing to inexperience in business matters, they failed to earn a livelihood, or having capitalized their pensions, lost every shilling. It is true that Government offered these "commissioned" officers subordinate appointments in the "uncovenanted" Service, such as in the Master-Attendants' and Woods and Forests Departments, but they were accepted in few instances, because attaching to them, irrespective of the retogression in the social scale was the utterly unfair stipulation that the incumbents' pensions were to be deducted from their pay during such time as they held these appointments, so that a lieutenant who had served his country twenty years was mulcted of his pension of £300 a year, receiving only the same pay as a newly-joined civilian, his past services being thus utterly ignored by the Government.

VOYAGE OF THE "MURIEL."

THE P. and O. s.s. "Egypt" passed the schooner yacht 'Muriel' on February 10 at 4 30 p.m., in Lat. 16o. 56' N. Long 63o 45' E, 530 miles from her moorings off the Yacht Club.

Capt. Summers of the "Egypt" reports as follows:—"The "Egypt" passing close, Scovell waved his hat and said they were all right—all three Europeans on deck. The wind was light at the time, but previous to this the "Egypt" found a good breeze from the time of leaving Aden and I consider "Muriel" would soon pick this wind up which would take her well on to Aden."

LORD ROBERTS has written the following letter to Mr. Lindo S. Myers, of 10, Queen Street, Mayfair:—"Englemere, Ascot, Berks, Dec. 29, 1908. Dear Sir,—I write in reply to your letter of the 21st instant to say I sincerely hope the removal and distribution of the Indian Collection, now in a separate building, to the general collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, may yet be prevented. Scientific classification is no doubt excellent in its way, but we want some one building—a self-contained place—where the would-be student and traveller can see India at a glance. A knowledge of India and her arts and manufactures is rare and not easily acquired in London as it is. It would be a mistake, I think, to make it more difficult by dispersing the collection and sending the student to hunt up things Indian and things general. India requires an atmosphere of her own, and it would, in my opinion, be a misfortune if the attempt is now made to correlate Indian industries, with those of other countries.—Believe me, yours very truly Roberts, F. M. Lindo S. Myers, Esq."

B. J. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Address to Ex-Principal.

A meeting of the teachers and the past and present students of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce was held yesterday in the hall of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, to present an address to Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, ex-Principal of the College. Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics presided.

At the outset, Professor Lees-Smith said that he was not going to make a speech at that stage, because he would like to reserve his remarks until a later stage of the proceedings. He hoped he would be pardoned for his pronunciation of Indian names, which betrayed his alien origin.

Messrs Banaji and Adajania also addressed the meeting, and wished success to Mr. Aiyar in his new post.

Mr. Pavri, Principal of the College, referred to the various services rendered by Mr. Aiyar to the College and the cause of Commercial Education. He then read the address, which was as follows:—

We, the undersigned, your assistants on the staff of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, and your past and present pupils of the same Institution, most cordially congratulate you on your promotion to a higher sphere of commercial activity by your being appointed Manager of the Swadeshi Life Insurance Co., Ltd., of Bombay. At the same time it is but natural on our part to feel a genuine regret at parting with an able, kind and considerate Head and Preceptor like your good self. During the past nine years you have with a singleness of purpose devoted your time and energy to the prosperity of this Institution. Thoroughly grasping the importance of the interdependence of all the parts of an organization on one another, you have proved singularly successful in securing the hearty co-operation of those above you and those below you. By your suavity of manners you have proved a living model to your assistants as to how to deal with the students put under their charge. At the same time your judicious punishment was a powerful deterrent against folly and disobedience. While placing a high ideal of efficiency before your assistants and encouraging them to become experts in various commercial subjects, you have not been oblivious of their prospects which you have constantly striven to improve. In your mission of Higher Commercial Education you have, with the cordial support of the Trustees of our Institution, succeeded, beyond the expectations of many, in placing Commercial Education on a solid bases in this Presidency and convincing Government of the necessity for the institution of a Faculty of Commerce. Your success must be very gratifying to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and to the Managing Trustee, Mr. P. N. Wadia, who took the initiative in introducing Commercial Education in this City. The direct proofs of your efforts are distinctly perceptible in the number of trained men this Institution has turned out, who already hold their own in the battle of life and who have every reason to thank this Institution and your good self for the instruction imparted to them. At a considerable sacrifice of your time you have always cheerfully taken an active part in every movement that has had for its object the advancement of the interests of the alumni of this Institution. With your tact and talent you have made your presence in the teaching room or in the gatherings of the College Union always an important factor to success. Hitherto it has been held that a man who devotes himself for a long time to teaching loses his grip on the practical side of the business life. You have given the lie to this theory by being called, after a long and honourable career in the teaching line, to the helm of an important rising concern, as is often done in America; and we confidently hope it will prosper under your able supervision. In conclusion, we pray that God may guide, support and sustain you in your future career, and make your life productive of much good to your worthy self and your family, as also to your country and countrymen.

Mr. Aiyar in reply said that it gave him great gratification to receive that mark of appreciation of what he had done, from the students, past and present, of the College. He paid a tribute to the good conduct of the students. Referring to the past students, he said that those who belonged to the middle and poor classes showed great self-sacrifice in contirbuting to the College Union funds, and in getting employment for the students on their leaving the College. He then dwelt on the duties of men who took up a commercial life and thanked his audience for their kindness to him.

Professor Lees-Smith, addressing the meeting, said that he imagined that commercial education was at present rather a popular subject, and it was very easy to advocate it now. But he realised that only a few years ago it was very difficult to do so; and it was at that period that Mr. Aiyar resigned a Government appointment and took up the then uncertain and precarious commercial life. He (the speaker) therefore thought it his duty to pay his tribute to one of the pioneers of commercial education in India. He wished to couple with Mr Aiyar's name that of another pioneer, Mr. Pestonji Wadia. This college had been laying the foundation of that work which he (the speaker) believed was going to have a great future in the city of Bombay. He had examined the classes in the college and had found that the work there was effectively and thoroughly performed. He had during his stay in Bombay come in contact with Mr. Aiyar, who he found had splendid qualities for the work in which he had been engaged. Much information which it had been necessary for him to obtain for his lectures he had acquired from conversations with Mr. Aiyar. He concluded by describing Mr. Aiyar as one of the finest Indian gentlemen he had met.

On the motion of Mr. Pestonji Wadia a vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Lees-Smith and Mr. Aiyar.

ACCORDING to a London cablegram in the "Times of Ceylon," the present supply of rubber is 5,138 tons, as against 5,609 tons at this time last year. The increased receipts from July, 1908, to January, 1909, amounted to 2,185 tons, and the increased deliveries to 3,400 tons. The decrease in British stocks amounts to 1,660 tons. With dwindling stocks in England, and an increase in deliveries larger than the increase in receipts, our contemporary considers that the outlook exceedingly satisfactory.

THE marriage arranged between Chaloner Grenville Alabaster, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, second son of the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G., sometime her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Canton, China, and of Lady Alabaster, of Dilaram, Boscombe, and Mabel Winnifred Mary, fourth daughter of Col. E. P. Mainwaring, late Indian Army, and of Mrs. Mainwaring, of 5 Richmond Gardens, Bournemouth, and Milford-on-Sea, Hants, will take place at the end of February.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 29, (PARIS, JAN. 30.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The eighth anniversary of the King's accession was celebrated last Friday.

A Radium Institute is to be established, with money given by Sir E. Cassel.

Art.—Sir H. von Herkomer lectured at the Royal Institution on Saturday on "The Critical Faculty."

Dr. A. R. Wallace lectured on Darwinism at the Royal Institution last week.

Alcohol.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance agitator, was "billed" to appear at a London music hall on Monday, but she was pelted with eggs and refused a hearing.—The controversy between Sir Victor Horsley and "F.R.C.S." continues.

Ecclesiastical.—A Free Church Federation Committee has framed a Welsh disestablishment scheme under which a national board and the county councils would administer the Church funds taken over which would not include private benefactions made since 1662. The disestablished Church would continue to use the cathedrals and churches.—The new Archbishop of York was enthroned on Monday.—The Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, vicar of St. Mark's, Portsea, has been appointed Bishop of Guildford.—The Lord Mayor gave an address on Sabbath observance last Sunday in Camberwell.

Ireland.—A constable was killed last week while protecting men who were building a wall on a farm from which a man was evicted 20 years ago.

Labour.—A large meeting in London has protested against the inadequate provision made for unemployed women.—An unemployed procession paraded in Belgrave-square on Monday, but no disturbance took place.

Law.—The London and South-Western Railway Company has been condemned to pay £7,000, instead of the £2,000 offered, to a lady who was injured in the wreck of the Plymouth boat train at Salisbury in 1906.—The High Court has rejected a Worcester corset company's application for the registeration of "Royal Worcester" as a trade-mark.—Captain R. H. Monck-Mason, in a divorce case, has obtained £2,000 damages against the co-respondent, Captain E. W. Robinson, who was also the respondent's former husband.—A receiver has been appointed for the London and Paris Exchange, "outside stockbrokers."—A medical man at Southwold has got £300 damages for libel by two other doctors.—Mr. Nield, M.P., has been fined £100 for commenting on the Bottomley case.—Mr. H. Hess has been sent to prison for 12 months for using moneys of the Commonweal Consolidated (Limited).

Outrage by Aliens.—On Saturday morning two men, named Hefeld and Jacob, said to be Russian anarchists, seized £80 which a clerk was bringing in a motor-car from a bank to a factory at Tottenham. They were chased by policemen and many civilians, at whom they fired indiscriminately. In their flight they captured a tramcar and compelled the conductor to drive it on, firing at everybody who seemed to be pursuing. A policeman and a boy were shot dead and 14 others injured. The miscreants were at last brought to bay at Tottenham-marshes. Hefeld then shot himself or was shot, and is a prisoner in hospital. His companion ultimately took possession of a cottage, where he committed suicide. All the wounded are doing well.

London.—The Lord Mayor has declined to call a City meeting on the maintenance of the "two-Power standard."—An invention for the automatic lighting and extinguishing of gas lamps is being applied in certain districts.—The new rooms of the American Society in London have been opened by the United States Ambassador.

Marriages.—Captain B. C. Dent and Miss Duff; Captain W. G. Lucas and Miss Bechet; Lieutenant W. P. Koe, R. N., and the Hon. Winferd Edwardes; Mr. M. Sprot and Miss Meliora Hay; and Captain Swaine and Miss Hancock.

Music.—"The Angelus," a new opera, has been performed at Convent Garden.

Oxford University.—Congregation has rejected a proposal to restrict its membership.

Royal Geographical Society.—On Monday Captain Amundsen described his plan for drifting across the Arctic Ocean, and on Tuesday Mr. A. Harrison set forth his scheme for crossing that sea by sledge.

Politics.—One of the "Confederates" says they will not oppose Lord R. Cecil, M.P., in Marylebone.—Mr. Chamberlain intends to contest West Birmingham again at the general election.—Several women suffragists had to be forcibly removed from Downing-street, where the Prime Minister lives, on Monday.—Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Burns on Tuesday received a Labour deputation on old-age pensions.—Mr. Sinclair, M. P., Secretary for Scotland, has accepted a peerage.

Sporting.—In Rugby football, Oxford and Cambridge Universities on Saturday beat Richmond and Bedford respectively. The Universities also won their Association matches.—At tennis, Williams beat Smith on Saturday.—The Midlands beat the North at hockey, while London beat the two Universities.—We publish an article by Lord Harris on "Amateurs and Professionals," and refer also to the amateur definition in hockey and the question of turned down foxes.

Theatres.—"Our Miss Gibbs," a musical play by "Cryptos," has appeared at the Gaiety, "An Englishman's Home" at Wyndham's, and "The Dramatist at Home," by Keble Howard, at the Vandeville.—Browning's "Pippa Passes" has been produced at the Fortune Playhouse.

Wills.—Mr. J. Vavasseur left £311,742, of which about £135,000 will go to philanthropic organizations.—The estate of Mr. C. H. Williams is valued at £400,000; that of Mr. J. Wright at £135,601.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—A supplementary commercial convention with France has been concluded; though the French Senate has not yet ratified the convention of 1907.—The Opposition leader repudiates a statement attributed to him in British Columbia during the elections that the Conservatives stood for the absolute exclusion of Asiatics.

Australia.—Our correspondent says that the difficulty of the immigration question arises from State jealousies and lack of suitable and for newcomers within reach of the markets—A great coal discovery is reported in Victoria.

Newfoundland.—The Government refuses adhesion to the draft treaty agreed on by Canada and the Imperial authorities.

South Africa.—Floods caused by heavy rain have destroyed many lives both in the mines and above ground.—Six Chinese were shot by the police during a disturbance on the Rand last week.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taft has left for the Panama Canal with a party of engineers.

The Anti-Japanese Bills in the Californian Legislature have been postponed.

The Tariff.—Western farmers strongly oppose the repeal of the barley and malt duties.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Conflicts between Czechs and Germans were renewed in Prague on Sunday, and the crowds were dispersed by a bayonet charge.

China.—The young Emperor is reported to be ill with small-pox.

France.—Three death sentences have been

muted; but in another case the guillotine is to be used.—A son of the Rumanian Minister in London has been wounded in a duel.

Germany.—The Emperor's 50th birthday was celebrated on Wednesday.—Motions for franchise reform have been rejected by the the Prussian Diet. —The Conservatives are attacking Prince Bulow.

Italy.—The beatification of Joan of Arc has been completed.

Morocco.—Unrest is reported in Fez, in consequence of an attempt to arrest the Foreign Minister's son.

Russia.—The new loan has been a great success.—A Senator has been suspended for signing an appeal against capital punishment.

The Near East.—Bulgaria has been making fresh military preparations, ostensibly because of an idea that Turkey thinks of taking by force territorial compensation in Eastern Rumelia—A speech by Sir E. Grey, repudiating Austrian accusations against this country, has been followed by a friendlier tone in Vienna.

Aeronautics.—A correspondent again calls attention to our failure in the development of aeroplanes.—A small but fast flying machine has just been tested in France.—An Austrian officer proposes an airship with a steel gas vessel.—The United States Congress has refused its Government's request for £100,000 for aerial experiments.

A Severe Earthquake is thought to have occurred in the Persian Gulf or Indian Ocean.

Naval and Military.—Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald writes warmly urging the need of universal military training.—The Army Rifle Association had its annual meeting on Monday.—A weekly vernacular newspaper has been started in the Indian Army.—Before the Aldershot Military Society on Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Repington read a paper on our Army organization and the possibility of an Imperial Army.

Shipping.—The Italian steamer "Florida," with emigrants from Naples, and the White Star liner "Republic" had a collision on Saturday in a fog, about 175 miles east of New York. Both vessels were badly injured and several persons killed; but, thanks to wireless telegraphy, the White Star liner "Baltic" arrived in time to save all the rest. The "Florida" was towed to New York, but the Republic sank before she could be got there.—The "Mauretania," having had £50,000 spent on her, has resumed her place on the New York route.

Telegraphy.—Messages are now being sent direct between London and Karachi, 5,532 miles. This constitutes a record.

Obituary.—Lord Leicester; the Archbishop of Toronto; Rear-Admiral Login; Commander Petch; Mr. A. Wilson Fox; Colonel W. H. Mulloy; Colonel E. A. Noblett; Major Berger; Colonel R. Weddell; Major J. B. Aldridge; Major Spencer Jones, killed in a sleigh race in Switzerland; Mr. E. L. Bateman; Dr. G. Eastes; Mr. J. O. Andrews; M. Coquelin aine; and Lady Fletcher Moulton.—"Times."

THE ACTION OF THE POWERS.

Bulgarian Demand.

POSITION OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, January 30.

The Powers of Europe are continuing their efforts to induce Bulgaria to withdraw her troops from the Turkish frontier. Russia, who was invited to take the initiative in appealing to the signatories of Berlin Treaty to make joint representation at Sofia, has already received assurance of support from all the Powers save Germany and Austria. There is, however, as we stated yesterday, no reason to anticipate any reluctance on the part of Berlin and Vienna to take part in this endeavour to compel Bulgaria to demobilise her forces.

The report—current in Sofia—that Germany, Austria, and Italy have taken action apart from the other Powers appears to be unfounded. Italy, at any rate, has already accepted the Russian proposal.

The Joint Note invites Bulgaria to demoralise the force stationed on the Turkish frontier as an armed protest against the alleged demand from Constantinople for territorial compensation.

The Ottoman Government has again assured the Powers that no such demand has been made.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Government has issued a Note, which our Sofia correspondent describes as in the nature of an ultimatum, to the effect that unless the Sultan recognises without delay the independence of Bulgaria, the offer of indemnity for the railway and suzerainty will be withdrawn. The Note appeals to the Powers to use their friendly influence with the Ottoman Government.

Should Bulgaria not prove amenable to friendly representations, and persist in her aggressive attitude she will be left to bear the penalty of her action. Though Turkey is anxious to avoid a conflict at this moment, the Army may become restive under the continued menace, and there can be no doubt as to the issue of a struggle between the Turkish and Bulgarian forces.

BULGARIAN DEMAND.

Sofia, January 29.

This evening the Bulgarian Government remitted to the representatives of the Great Powers a verbal Note which is in the nature of an ultimatum.

The Note declares that the Bulgarian Government is ready to pay an indemnity of £3,280,000 if the Turkish Government consents with little delay to recognise the independence of Bulgaria. If the Turkish Government refuses, the Bulgarian Government will consider itself freed from "an engagement which it voluntarily undertook" to conduct negotiations with the Porte.

The Note requests the Great Powers to lend their benevolent support in the question of the recognition of Bulgarian independence. In this manner, the Note says, all possibilities of a disturbance of Balkan peace will be removed.

A report is current here that the Austrian Diplomatic Agent has, on behalf of his Government, informed the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, M. Paprikoff, that Austria-Hungary has taken the initiative in conjunction with Germany and Italy in attempting to improve the situation and prevent a military conflict.

A report from Constantinople asserts that diplomatic circles there are disquieted by positive symptoms that Greece and Servia will take a parallel action to obtain territorial "compensation" from Turkey if the peace in the Balkans is broken by any State.

Constantinople, Jan. 29—The Vali of Adrianople telegraphs to the Ministry of the Interior that the Bulgarian Government is disbanding its Reservists. The Commander of the Adrianople Army Corps arrived here yesterday.

RUSSIA'S ACTION.

St. Petersburg, Jan 29.

The news from Bulgaria to-day is pessimistic. It seems that the first representations of the Powers have been without result.

The Bulgarian representative here, M. Tsokoff, presented to the Foreign Office to-day several despatches which caused dissatisfaction. The Russian Government immediately telegraphed fresh instructions to its representatives at Sofia and Constantinople advising them to take energetic action to avoid a conflagration.

I learn that Russia and Austria are in full agreement as to the taking of all possible steps to prevent a conflict. Nevertheless, many ardently patriotic Bulgarian officers and student are returning home from Russia.

The Rev. Prebendary George Edward Yate, M.A., of the Vicarage, Madeley, Shropshire, Prebandary of Hereford Cathedral, for nearly fifty years vicar of Madeley, and chaplain under the Honourable East India Company at Kidderpore during the Indian Mutiny, who died on Oct. 25, aged eighty-three, left estate valued at £12,230 gross, with net personality £11,527.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

Twenty-two People Shot at Tottenham.

An amazing series of outrages, singularly rare if not entirely without parallel in a civilised country, occurred on Saturday forenoon, Jan. 23, in the neighbourhood of Tottenham marshes on the north-eastern outskirts of London. Two Russian immigrants first of all attempted a highway robbery by the use of loaded revolvers, and in their efforts to escape fired at and shot dead a policeman and a boy, and also fired at and injured a number of police-constables and civilians, who pursued them in a long chase, marked by many exciting incidents; the whole story culminating in one of the desperadoes being shot dead and the other being gravely injured either by his own hand or by one of his pursuers.

One of the miscreants was known to the foreign service branch of the Metropolitan Police as Jacob. He is dead. The other is Paul Hefeldt, about twenty-five years of age, who is now in the hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the head. Both these men come from the Baltic port of Riga, and have, it is believed, been engaged in conveying revolutionary literature, which is printed in this country, to Russia. For this purpose they posed as seamen, and when going voyages to Russia would smuggle the papers about their persons and thus elude the officials both here and at the Russian ports.

The movements of Jacob are now being investigated by the police. Hefeldt has been traced back to the time he left Russia. For the last six weeks he had been in the Tottenham district and in constant communication with Jacob. They have, it is nearly certain, been engaged in the manufacture of bombs, which it is believed have in some way been smuggled out of the country.

STORY OF THE OUTRAGES.

The extraordinary story of the outrages begins at the entrance to Messrs. Schnurmann's rubber factory in Chesnut Road, Tottenham. Here, probably more as a blind than any thing else, Hefeldt had obtained work. He only remained there a fortnight, but it was long enough for him to get knowledge of the fact that it was the custom of the manager to send a messenger by motor-car to the London and South-Western Bank at Hackney every Saturday morning for a supply of cash—gold, silver, and bronze—for the payment of the wages of the employees. On Saturday morning Arthur Keyworth, aged seventeen, a clerk in the firm's employment, was sent to the bank to cash a cheque for £80. He proceeded to Hackney in a motor-car belonging to the firm, driven by Joseph Willson, who is twenty-nine years of age. The car arrived back at the doors of the factory at 9-30, and Keyworth was in the act of getting out with a large canvas bag, which contained £50 in gold and £30 in silver and bronze, when the two men, Jacob and Hefeldt, who had been previously noticed loitering about, pounced upon him and snatched the bag. Keyworth, assisted by Willson, made a plucky attempt to safeguard their charge, but the desperadoes covered them with revolvers and dashed away. An alarm was immediately raised, and assistance came from within the factory and from the Tottenham Police Station, which is immediately opposite the works. Taking deliberate aim, the men fired with their revolvers into the then small group, but although several were hit no one was seriously hurt. Jacob and Hefeldt fled down Chesnut Road, and, taking the first turning to the left, went down Scales Road towards the marshes bordering the banks of the river Lea. By this time Willson had again taken his seat on the car with Police-constable Newman and others, and the men were pursued. Finding that the car was gaining upon them, the men stood in the roadway and, taking deliberate aim—holding the revolvers in one hand and resting the muzzles on the other arm—fired at the apporaching car. The shots broke the glass wind-screen and, the radiator being pierced by one bullet, the car was disabled. Constable Newman alighted, and as he did so was shot in the legs. At the same time a little boy named Ralph Joscelyn, aged ten, was shot dead. He had run into the line of fire to see what the disturbance was about.

Before the pursuers could quite realise the situation Jacob and Hefeldt had made their way to Down Lane, where they were met by Constable William Tyler, 403N, and others who had taken a short cut across waste land at the back of the houses in order to intercept them. Tyler boldly approached, calling upon the men to stop, but almost immediately he was shot dead. The scene was witnessed from the dust destructor belonging to the Tottenham District Council, and the public telephone there was requisitioned to send the information direct to the Police headquarters at Stoke Newington, the message adding that the murderers had escaped in the direction of Epping Forest. The superintendent by telegraph and telephone had all available men collected, and every road was closed for several miles around the point where it was known the murderers must be. Those men in the country districts were hastily provided with revolvers and cartridges, and given orders to close gradually in to a stated point. Meanwhile the principal officers of the division started off in pursuit all being armed. Possession was taken of motor-cars and a Vanguard omnibus, and the Superintendent, with Detective-Inspector Martin and Chief Inspector Holland, were soon on the track of the men. Meanwhile, Jacob and Hefeldt had made their way over the marshes to the rifle butts at Park Near this spot Jacob and Hefeldt crossed the Lea to the Essex side, and continued along the towing-path. On the Middlesex side of the river about a hundred men were engaged at work and without provocation the fugitives fired at them several being hit. There is another bridge a little further up the river, and it is thought that the shots were fired to deter the workmen from crossing this bridge to cut off their retreat. By this time quite a large number of persons armed with shot-guns and several police officers armed with revolvers had got within sight of the fugitives. From the second bridge the two men took deliberate aim at several of their more advanced pursuers, those armed effectively not having yet reached the spot. They then made off along the northern side of the Banbury reservoir through a farm to Billet Road. Here a boy who stood in their way was said to have been shoe. Gipsies from a neighbouring encampment came out to ascertain the cause of the commotion, and were fired at and made to retreat. Pursuers on bicycles, horseback, in motor-cars, and on foot coming into view, the men took to the fields again after exchanging shots with the armed followers in front. The two men passed through the grounds of Salisbury Hall and on to the main Chingford Road.

SEIZING A TRAMWAY CAR.

Here they in a most determined manner fired upon an electric tram car and held it up. The driver fled to the roof. One of the men took the platform at the rear, and, holding a revolver to the head of Charles James Wyatt, the conductor, forced him to go through the car to the front, breaking the glass panel to get through, and take charge of the electric apparatus. Wyatt had never driven a car before, but with this man standing over him, revolver in hand, he was bound to do so, and did. "Drive," said the man when he had Wyatt safely at the driving gear. Wyatt protested that he could not drive, but the man apparently prepared to fire, and Wyatt gave way. Mr. Edward Loveday, aged sixty, a Chingford resident, was on the car, and it is believed that he remonstrated. One of the men immediately fired at him, the bullet passing right through his neck. Wyatt, after driving the car for about a mile towards Hoe Street, warned the men that there was a police station near. He denied it, when Wyatt replied, "All right, I will take you to it." Then the man called to his companion at the back of the car and both left. The man at the rear of the car had fired at several persons as the car went along.

On leaving the car the men got into a milk van and deliberately shot the milkman, George Conyard who attempted to resist them. The bullet entered his right arm and passed through into his chest. They drove off at a gallop, but by some means the van was wrecked and then abandoned, the men seizing another horse and cart and making off with that into Forest Road, where they fired at Constable Adams, 236N, but missed him. The constable stopped a motor car belonging to Mr. Ferdinand Reiss, of St. Julian's, Hempstead Road, Walthamstow, and directed the motor driver, Frederic Williams, to pursue the van, which he did. On nearing it Jacob and Hefeldt opened fire with their revolves, but Williams clevery kept the car out of range. The pursuers, however, were gaining on the fugitives, and they had once more to take to the fields. They went in the direction of Hale End, crossing Wadham and Winchester roads.

At the railway Bridge over the Ching brook they came to a standstill. Here a number of pursuers with shot-guns closed up, and Hefeldt was heard to tell his companion that he had only a few cartridges left. He further advised Jacob to save himself. The latter climed the fence, and with a parting shot made off east of the railway. Hefeldt put his back to the fence and blazed away until his stock of cartridges was exhausted. Then he turned the weapon upon himself and fired; he fell apparently dead. A police-constable said it was deliberate suicide on the part of the man, but others say that it was no suicide—he was shot by his pursuers. However this may be, it was found that he was not dead, and he was removed to the hospital. He has told one of the nurses since that he was shot, He was armed with a powerful Browning magazine revolver.

Meanwhile, Jacob had reached Hale End, and entered a cottage occupied by Charles Rolston, a coalman, and his family. It is a small, old-fashioned dwelling of four rooms. Mrs. Rolston was alarmed for the safety of her two children, but Jacob raising his revolver, warned her to keep quiet. Jacob endeavoured to get up the chimney of the parlour, and, failing in this, allowed Mrs. Rolston and the children to escape while he went upstairs. The cottage was by this time surrounded by the police and others, many of the pursuers firing when the man appeared at the window, and he returning the shots. The windows were all smashed and much damage was done. Detective Dixon, N. Division, had cycled over from Edmonton and was armed with a service revolver, and be with Constable Eagles, 636J, who had come from Woodford, took up a position on the stairs to prevent the man's escape. A dog was unchained and sent into the room, but nothing came of this move. Eagles had borrowed a shot gun, but this was found to be ineffective, and Eagles, who is accustomed to the use of firearms, then took the service revolver from Dixon. Three times the police called upon Jacob to surrender, but he gave no sign that he intended to do so. Then two shots were sent through the door at the figure which could be seen, through the opening between the door and the floor to be cautiously moving towards it. Apparently the man inside was hit. The door quietly opened, and Jacob exposed himself in the act of preparing to fire with the characteristic deliberation that had marked his previous conduct. He had the revolver—a different type of weapon from the Browning carried by the other man—in his left hand, with the muzzle resting on his right arm. But Eagles was too quick for him, and before Jacob could pull the trigger he had fired. The bullet from the police revolver entered about the centre of Jacob's forehead and came out at the right temple. He rolled over on to the bed and endeavoured to cover his head with a sheet, but he was dead before the policeman could reach him. In his possession was found a bag containing £5 in silver, a dagger, and some loose cartridges with soft-nose bullets. There were two live cartridges left in the revolver. Other report state that the bullet found in Jacob's head was from his own revolver.

The money (£80) taken by the robbers has not yet been traced. The probability is that the bag of money, after the smaller bag had been abstracted, was dropped into the Lea.

As a result of the affray there are three constables on the sick list, and fourteen other persons have been injured. Willson, the motor driver, was hit nine times, but he is not seriously wounded. Constable Nicod, who was struck in the chase, is badly injured. When the shirts were taken off Jacob and Hefeldt, at the mortuary and hospital, showers of small shot fell from them.

STORY OF THE CAR CONDUCTOR.

Charles Wyatt, the conductor of the car, supplements the driver's story with the following narrative of the incidents which occurred in the course of the ride:—

"When the car had neared Salisbury Farm, I had three passengers aboard, an elderly gentleman and a woman with her child. I also saw a crowd running and some one shouting to the driver to stop. Then there were cries of 'Murder!' Suddenly a man who had jumped over a hedge or ditch rushed on to the platform. In his hand he held a revolver, and he was calling to another man who was about fifty yards up the road. I noticed that the second man as he came running along, also carried a revolver, and that as he ran he turned and fired at a crowd which was in pursuit. The first man was apparently a foreigner, about 5 feet 9 inches in height and was dressed in a dark suit and wore a cap. His age, I should say, was about twenty-seven. As he jumped on the car he shouted 'Stop!' and pointed the revolver at my head. I then saw the driver hurriedly leave his place and rush on to the top of the car. Then the bullets commenced flying all round us. Some of the pursuing crowd were taking cover behind the hedges and firing repeatedly with the guns they carried. The man who had cried to me to stop in a peremptery tone said no more at the moment, but motioned to me to drive on. The elderly man said excitedly that he would get out, but the desperado placing the revolver close to my temple, said, in a determined voice, 'I ask you to drive on.' I said at first I could not, but he looked so determined and held the pistol so near to my face that I moved along to the front of the car. By this time the second man had come up and jumped on the back of the car. He still continued to fire his revolver at the crowd. I started the car and commenced to drive slowly. All this time bullets were striking and whizzing past the car. The woman passenger and the child crouched down, and it is a marvel how they escaped, as several of the bullets crashed through the windows and splintered the interior of the car with glass. I felt that every instant I should be struck. The man who had first boarded the car stood resolutely at my side all the time holding the revolver so close to my cheek that I could feel the warm glow of the barrel. The slightest movement by me was eyed with the greatest suspicion. At times he would turn the revolver to the side and fire at some passing object which he thought was a pursuer, to immediately represent it to the side of my face should I fail to carry out his intention. I was apprehensive whether the driver above would do anything that would involve danger to my self. He could, if so minded, have placed his weight upon the trolly bar, cut the circuit, and by so doing brought the car to a stand-still. I was sure that had that been done the ruffian who had overpowered me would have come to the conclusion that I had intentionally stopped the car and would have shot me dead. I had, however, to slow down at a loop to let another car pass. Near here an advertising cart came towards us from behind. It contained, in addition to the driver, a man, who, I believe, was a policeman, armed with a gun and another man. These were in pursuit, but before they could come up with us the man on the back platform of the car brought the pony to earth with a shot from his revolver, and all three occupants of the cart were hurled into the road, and a can of paste which was in the vehicle was thrown on top of them. There was no lack of ammunition. I thought that surely the time would come when the men would have exhausted their store, but no sooner were the chambers of the revolvers emptied than they dipped their hands into their pockets and brought forward a fresh supply. The men were accomplished marksmen. By the way they charged their revolvers it showed that they were accustomed to the use of firearms. While I was overawed with fear, I watched attentively for the least possibility of the ammunition giving out. All this time the crowd was in hot pursuit, and scores of bullets flew by me. It staggers me to think how I escaped being hit. I thought it best to continue the journey as quickly as I could in the hope that by reaching a busy thoroughfare the men might be overpowered. Then another idea struck me. As we approached a turn in the road I suddenly said to the man who still held his revolver to may head, 'You had better get off here, as there is a police-station just round the bend.' The man answered gruffly, 'There is not.' I then said, 'All right, we will go on.' On reaching Kite's Corner, or just before that, the elderly man in the car who was very excited, came towards me as if to make a plucky attempt to seize my assailant, The latter, however, was too quick for him. In an instant he fired his revolver, and the old man was struck, I believe, in the neck. The woman and child passengers had scrambled out of the car when it slowed down at the loop, and apparently they escaped unhurt, At Kite's Corner I saw a milk-cart standing at the kerb and a man who drives it coming towards a gate. He was about to climb the gate when the man at the back of the car shot at him, and the two assailants then dashed off the tram-car together and making for the cart, jumped into it, and lashing at the horse disappeared down Kenilworth Avenue in the direction of the Forest Road. Then my driver came down from the top of the car and we drove as fast as we could to the Bell, thinking we might intercept the desperadoes, but they were too quick for us. When we examined tramcar we found that it was riddled with bullets. Never have I had such an exciting time in my life before."

MR. PAUL'S STORY.

Mr. Paul, a partner in the firm of Schnurmann, who kept up the chase, recounted the later adventures of pursuers and pursued:—

"The robbers ran down several of the side streets and we followed them on to the marshes. By this time fifty or sixty additional men had joined in the chase, but the fugitives frequently took cover and fired at those in pursuit. We followed them all the way to the banks of the Lea. After having gone some distance we saw several men on the other side of the river with guns. We shouted to them to try and shoot the robbers, and they fired but the shots did not carry far enough to take effect. All the way along people were trying to stop the desperadoes, but the two men were firing indiscriminately at all who ventured to arrest their progress. We followed till we got to the main road at Woodford, to which the tramways run. Near where we entered the road a tram was standing. The men without any hesitation covered the conductor and motor-man with their revolvers and commanded them to drive on. Their orders were obeyed, and the car went off at a high speed. Several shots were fired at people who attempted to approach the car as it was rusing down the road. The police emulated the example of the robbers, and stopped a car proceeding in the opposite direction. They mounted the car and ordered the driver to start in pursuit of the commandeered car. All went well for a little while, but at the cross-roads some difficulty was experienced by the two robbers in getting the car round quickly enough. They therefore decided to leave the car and ran off at top speed in the direction of the Forest. The police still hung on, but I had to give up."

THE ASSASSINS.

Further information states:—The man Jacob, whose body is lying at the Walthamstow Mortuary, has been indentified as Jacob Lepidus, aged twenty-five, who was a member of a notorious Russian revolutionary family. He came to London about four years ago, when he distributed literature on behalf of the secret society to which he belonged He disappeared some time afterwards, when his brother, who was a member of one of the Terrorist societies in Paris, met with a fatal accident while carrying bombs with a comrade in one of the parks outside the battlements of Paris. His brother was killed by the expolsion of one of the bombs. and his companion was wounded, but recovered and is now serving a term of penal servitude in a French settlement.

The other robber, who lies in the Prince of Wales's Hospital, has been identified as Paul Hefeldt, and he is said to be wanted by the Russian police. He is supposed to have been associated with Schmidt, who took part in a raid on one of the Scotch banks some time ago. Hefeldt was reported yesterday to have a fair chance of recovery.

It has been discovered that a local body of Anarchists has been in existence at Tottenham for two or three years, and its membership was almost entirely made up of Letts, who are employed at two establishments where foreigners are, it is stated, preferred to Englismen. This body froms a part of the Lettish Socialistic revolutionary party, which is distinct from the extremist Lettish revolutionary party. It repudiates the action of the two men Jacob Lepidus and Paul Hefeldt. These men, it appears, became connected with the local branch from the central financial organisation connected with a Communist club in the West End.

A member of the Russian revolutionary movement said in an interview that there was no doubt that the two men were members of the Lettish League. He did not think that the men had Anarchistic views. They probably belonged to a Russian society known as Bolsheviky, which was the most extreme section of the Democratic party. There could, he added, be no doubt that they were criminals before they joined the revolutionary party. He had seen Jacob Lapidus at meeting at a Communist club, and he believed that the man was a Russian outlaw.

THE INQUESTS.

The inquests on the bodies of Tyler and Joscelyne and on the body of the man whose name is said to be Jacob Lepidus were held on Jan. 26. The inquiry concerning the deaths of the police officer and the boy, which was held at Tottenham, was not completed. Evidence of identification only was taken, so that the funerals might take place, and the proceedings were adjourned for a week. The evidence in the other case was concluded and a verdict returned. This inquiry was held at Walthamstow and throughout the proceedings the dead man was referred to, not as Lepidus, but simply as "Jacob." It is understood that the officers of the Special Service Department at Scotland Yard are quite convinced that the man's name is not Lepidus. They decline, however, to reveal what it is until certain inquiries which have been instituted are completed. The principal witness at the inquest was Police-constable Eagles, whose story, told quite simply and frankly, conveyed the impression that he had no doubt whatever that he shot Jacob dead in the cottage in which he had taken refuge. But the jury were supplied with a piece of evidence which, it appears was not available to the officer, and which enable them to arrive at a conclusion as to how Jacob had met his death, quite different from that to which the testimony of Eagles pointed. In the course of the inquiry, the coroner handed to the jury for inspection three bullets—one which had been taken from the Mauser pistol used by Jacob, one from the service revolver with which the officer was armed, and the bullet which had been extracted from Jacob's head by the doctor. The difference between the service revolver bullet and that found in the head of the dead man, both as to size and as to composition, made it perfectly clear that, wherever he was hit by the shots fired by Police-constable Eagles, the bullet removed from Jacob's head was from his own pistol.

SECRET HISTORY OF LETTISH PARTY IN LONDON.

The revolutionary group with which the two assassins were associated is the West European Unity of Social Democrats which is the correct title of the Lettish Social Democratic group in London.

The number of its members has been very much exaggerated. The group was first established at 16 Red Lion Street, Kingsland Road, about March 1897 the principal organisers being E. Minka, Michel Croone, and other prominent Lettish revolutionaries. In 1900 the group moved to 5 Queen's Buildings, Gossett Street, Bethnal Green. They were then eight in number and met every Saturday night.

In the following year the number received an addition by the arrival of some workmen who were concerned in the strikes at Riga.

Up to 1904 the leadership of the movement was entrusted to E. Minka, who then enjoyed the confidence of the party, and was paid £1 a week, besides a commission on the revolutionary literature which was sold. Some trouble afterwards arose respecting the funds, and Minka was expelled from the society. He then disappeared, but in 1905 accounts appeared in the newspapers describing him as one of the fiercest revolutionaries in the Baltic; and in 1906 he and another terrorist named Strauss were supposed to have been executed near Libau; but during that year Minka reappeared in London. He was re-admitted to the group, and until lately held the office of librarian.

The society's headquarters were at 663 Commercial Road, E., but about four or five weeks ago Minka was accused by some of the members of being a Russian spy, and with having supplied information to the Russian Secret Police and was invited to resign his office. Minka refused to surrender his office, and being the tenant of the flat he turned all the members out. He now holds possession of the archives of the Lettish Democratic Party's correspondence, besides 8,000 volumes of revolutionary literature. At the time Minka was expelled, Hefeldt, who is now lying in the Tottenham Hospital, was present, and the total number of members was only fifteen, Victor Welde being one of them.

With regard to Hefeldt, the police have ascertained that at one time he was actively engaged in smuggling arms into Russia. Since the party severed themselves from Minka they have styled themselves the "Fighting Organisation" of the association.

GREAT PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

London, January 30.

Just a week ago a young policeman, tall, stalwart, with deep-set friendly eyes, and a heavy moustache covering the pleasant lines of his mouth, set out from a little house in Arnold-street. Tottenham, to go on duty for the day. He said good-bye cheerily to his young wife. They had been scarcely married twelve months, had hardly passed the tender days of honey-mooning.

A few hours later he was taken back to the little house a dead man, shot through the head by foreign miscreants. With plucky disregard of risk he had followed them. He knew they were armed, and that he had no arms; he knew that he might he going to his death, but he did not stop to think of danger. His duty was to capture them if possible; in that he failed.

Tyler's heroic death recalled to us the value of the quiet, patient, unostentatious success of the force to which he belonged. The public funeral yesterday, the demonstrations of sympathy and even affection which marked the occasion, were as much for the entire police force as for Tyler himself.

Not for twenty-seven years has a funeral on the same lines been seen in London. From a little after twelve o'clock the whole neighbourhood of Tottenham was alive with constables. The omnibuses and street-cars were full of them; they marched in detachments, they stood in serried ranks at street corners, they streamed in hundreds along High-road their usuelly cheerful demeanour exchanged for a quiet sad expression, with something of sternness in it, as they thought of the manner of their comrade Tyler's death.

FLOWER TRIBUTES.

Around the little house in Arnold-street there was a dense block of people as early as one o'clock. Here expressions of sympathy and honour were naturally loudest.

Inside the house there were a group of weeping women a little knot of sorrowful, embarrassed men and a profusion of flowers, which transformed the rooms and passages into sweet-scented chambers of rare and delicate beauty. There were tributes from every police division.

The widow's own device was a harp with broken strings. A heart of lilies, violets, and chrysanthemums bore the sad inscription, "From Mother and Sister, in Fond and Loving Memory." There was a wreath from the Duke of Abercorn, another from Colonel Monsell, D.S.O., the Chief Constable of the Northern District, and so many in all that they filled two glass hearses, in addition to those which were laid upon the coffin itself.

Just before two the hearse, drawn by six black horses (one ridden by a postillion), drew up to the door. Six policemen of N. Division took off their helmets, hung them on the railings, and went reverently into the house.

A few minutes passed, and then they reappeared bearing their dead comrade's coffin, covered with a Union Jack. Every head in the throng was bared. The silence was uncanny, after the confused murmur which had filled the street for so long before.

Then the tension relaxed. The hearse moved on and the first mourning carriage drew up. Another few moments elapsed before the door opened, and the young wife of the dead man walked bravely and firmly to the carriage. When the generous message of sympathy from the King was read to her she had broken down and cried bitterly again, but now she had regained her calm.

"MEN IN BLUE."

The feature of the procession was of course, the huge muster of policemen from every quarter of London. The poor little boy's hearse came first with his relatives following. There were ten bands and a number of mounted men; there were the carriages in which rode Mr. Herbert Samuel M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, the Commissioner of Police, and the Superintendents of most of the Metropolitan Divisions. There was a detachment from the Royal Garrison Artillery, to which Tyler for a time belonged.

There were also the fire brigades of Tottenham and Edmonton, but it was the endless ranks of stalwart "men in blue" that made the occasion memorable. They gave it solidity and even grandeur. There was something immensely impressive in their resounding tread, their well-knit, sturdy figures, their strong set faces.

All along the two miles' journey to the Abney Park Cemetery there were crowds of spectators. At many points they were for hundreds of yards ten or twelve deep; windows, balconies, even roofs were lined with faces. There cannot have been fewer than 50,000 people on the route. One who has seen many popular funerals declared this to be by far the largest of our time.

So long did it take the procession to thread its way among the masses of spectators that it was five minutes to four before it arrived at the cemetery chapel. Very patheic the two coffins looked as they rested side by side, the big one and the little one, on trestles, before the old-fashoned high reading-desk.

Outside the chapel the graves were dug almost side by side. First the little boy was buried. Then came Tyler's coffin, and his wife close behind, sobbing in uncontrollable grief. It was a scene of desolating sorrow. No man with feelings not blunted to human agony could hear the cries and sobs of this stricken wife without a pang. That bowed, slight, girlish figure, in its black weeds, shaken with sorrow that could not be overcome—that was the last memory of the day, a memory that forced tears from eyes unaccustomed to weeping, that will live long even in memories which are use to desolating scenes.

With the utmost secrecy the body of the Terrorist, Jacob Lapidus, was buried in an unconsecrated part of Walthamstow Cemetery last night.

The fund for the widow of Constable Tyler, including £100 from a shilling collection at the Stock Exchange, last night reached £651.

[See further Latest From Home, on page 9.]

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Indian Medical Service:—Captain R. M. Barrow, is posted temporarily to the Bombay Presidency and the following officers permanently:—Captains J. Macpherson, E. F. G. Tucker, C. C. Morison, W. M. Houston and A. G. Sargent.

Revd. B. W. Holman is appointed a junior Chaplain, Lucknow Establishment.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. B. Taylor is confirmed as Engineer-in-Chief, Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

Captains G. J. W. Smith, W. F. Mathews and W. R. Tyat of the Royal Engineers, proceed Home for a course of instruction at Chatham.

The Nagpur-Chhindwara extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, sanction for the construction of which has been recently announced, includes a branch to Khapa.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Maxwell, C.S., has nine months' leave from the 29th ultimo.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Mathie has twelve months' leave from 13th April next.

A good service pension is conferred on Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I. M. S., vice Greany retired.

Assistant Surgeon R. L. Gloss resigns from the 19th instant.

The following retirements are notified:—Liutenant Colonel H. P. Poingdestre Leigh from the 4th ultimo; Lieutenant-Colonel C. I. Wimberley from the 14th ultimo; and Assistant Surgeon W. H. Robinson from the 12th ultimo. Captain O. W. White is placed on the permanent half-pay list.

Extensive modifications in rules under the Cantonment Act are notified to be taken into consideration after the 11th proximo.

Army Department.

Lieutenant S. L. Wace is posted for employment as Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair. The appointment is for four years.

Second-Lieutenants N. L. Craig and H. E. Hosking are permitted to exchange.

Indian Army Promotions.—Lieutenant Col. R.H. Twigg to be Brevet Colonel; Captains H. V. M. Langtry, A. H. Butler and H. A. H. Rice to be Majors; and Lieutenants C. J. P.M. Grant, C. K. C. Stuart and B. G. Peel to be Captains.

Indian Medical Service.—Captains Woolley, Lane, Kelly, Kewrick Watson, Baines, Sealy Anderson, Hutchinson, Marjoribanks, Fenton and Knox to be Majors and Lieutenants Medonald Wright, Pierpoint, Gherpurey, Stevenson, Cook, Fraser, Fitzgerald, Kennedy, Higham, Godson, Lee, Hefferank, Hutchinson, Croly, Crump, Cullen and Skinner to be Captains.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. K. Porter, Indian Law Reporter, Allahabad High Court, has six months' leave. Mr. Lalet Mohan Banerji to act.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway, has seventeen months' leave from the 22nd proximo, and Mr. R C Briggs, Assistant Engineer, six months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Chard, Assistant Director-General Post Office, is posted for duty in the Finance Department.

FAMINE IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Unfavourable Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 12.

The numbers under relief in the drought-stricken districts of Western Bengal and the north-eastern districts of the United Provinces rose to fifty-eight thousand last week, and official telegrams show that disease is increasing and will be very widespread unless general rain falls soon.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Goverument of India, dated 10th February:—

Slight rain during week in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Rain generally beneficial to standing rabi crops. Crops slightly damaged by frost in parts Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad and by disease in parts Poona, and suffering from want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad, Bajapur and Kathiawar. Crops in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops generally over. Threshing almost completed in Kolaba and continues in parts Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Picking of cotton commenced in parts Belgaum and in progress in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur, Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts Satara and Belgaum and in progress in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains continue high. Prices fallen in Thana, Ratnagiri and Satara, risen in Larkana and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 22 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 14 to 28 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 43 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration noticed in Bijapur. 783 persons on test work in Badami Taluka of Bijapur on 23rd January. Famine declared in that taluka and one relief work opened. Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s "Egypt," Feb. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 20th instant. She brought the following passengers. The Captain reports that he passed the yacht "Muriel" at 4-30 p.m. on the 10th instant in latitude 16·56deg. N., and longitude 63·45deg. E., 530 miles from Bombay.

FROM LONDON.

Apcar, Mrs
Bunting, Miss
Bell, Mrs L M
Bessant, Mrs and 4 children
Broome, Mrs and 2 children
Clarke, Ven Archdeacon
Clarke, Mrs F J and child
Cox, Mrs J A and child
Coghill, Col
Coghill, Sir E
Charlton, Miss
Coorke, Mr A E
Cooke, Mr C
Duke, Mr G R
Esglesome, Miss M
Garrett, Mr H J, Mrs and infant
Guckeridge, Mr A W
Howes, Mr W Coventry
Humphrey, Mrs
Hinks, Mrs
Ingle, Mr C A and Mrs
Johnson, Rev N
Lawrence, Mrs A P and 2 children
Malcolm, Mrs and inft
Macdonald, Miss
Macdonald, Mr K M
Maxwell, Mrs E and 2 infants
Massey, Miss
Priestley, Mrs C E
Parry, Mr B C
Ronald, Dr A E and Mrs
Springhall, Mr G
Spence, Mr J R and Mrs
Spittcler, Capt, Mrs and infant
Scott, Rev T A and Miss
Wilkins, Rev G S Mrs and child
Woods, Mrs and infant
Waymark, Mr George

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aswald, Lieut F
Bourne, Mr A G and Miss
Bosanquet, Mr O V
Bernard, Miss
Barnes, Maj J B
Bell, Lt E J
Brown, Capt G
Batchelor, Mr J W
Bailey, Mr H, Mrs and children
Coornaraswamy, Dr A K
Crofton, Mr C D'arcy
Clark, Mr J and Mrs
Chevens, Mr H Glyn
Darling, Rev C W
Dickinson, Mrs K
Dickinson, Miss M
Dickinson, Master J B
Dingwall, Mr A
Dunn, Miss M
Davison, Mr R M R
Elder, Mr David
Fristler, Miss Deba
Fraser, Mr Allen
French, Mr G D and Mrs
Gresham, Mr S T
Gordon, Mr G Grant and Mrs
Green, Mr O V
Harriott, Mr G M and Mrs
Haig, Mrs
Hossack, Dr W C
Irwin, Mr C J
Johnston, Mr G R
Johnstone, Lt P D C
Judge, Mr C E
Jackson, Mr A T
Keatinge, Mr D E and Miss A
Kenyon, Mr E A
Kenny, Mr H T
Knyoett, Miss
Luard, Capt C E and Mrs
Learmouth, Capt L
Marshall, Mr C J
Mackenzie, Capt J H
Marsden, Mr C E
Morrison, Mr G
McWeil, Mr J
Platt, Miss K
Pause, Mr D G
Phipps, Mr Samul and Mrs
Sydeman, Mr E
Thompson, Maj J F R
Taylor, Mr J
Thompson, Capt F T
Times, Mr A C
Tosh, Mr H S
Urwin, Capt J J
Wilkinson, Capt C and Mrs
Watson, Mr C C
Waring, Maj, Mrs and 3 children

FROM PORT SAID.

Andrews, Mr J
Christie, Mr C
Christie, Mrs F
Christie, Miss K
Cross, Mr W H and Mrs
Hebard, Mr L
Harris, Mr A
Harris, Mrs A
Harris, Miss R F
Leonard, Mr C
Prince Jitindra
Sawyer, Miss J
Winder, Mr A H

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Jackson, Mr. and Mrs.

FROM ADEN.

Davies, Mr G C
Kirkpatrick, Col
Lambert, Mr G
Mills, Mr G
O'Donel, Capt
Savalla, Mr P G

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Arcadia" Feb. 13.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, Commander T. D. Andrews, R.N.R., for Marseilles and London:—

Addani, Mr and Mrs J
Adamson, Mrs G W
Burne-Jones, Miss
Birnie, Mrs W J and child
Battersby, Lt-Col J
Barlow, Mr
Baxter, Prof A H
Bevan, Miss H M
Berry, Mr J P
Berry, Miss
Cole, Capt B L
Cartwright, Mr H D
Charles, Mr and Mrs F
Clarke, Mr
Clarke, Rev L and Mrs
Carter, Mr and Mrs C J
Clarke, Mrs G R 2 children and infant
Campbell, Capt J H
Clissold, Miss E F
Clement, Col
Cavadias, Mr G
Cole, Mr G S C
Dawney, Mr A
Davis, Mr P W
Dundas, Capt W L
Dunn, Mr
Farquhar, Mrs and child
Farquhar, Mr C
Gladstone, Mr H N
Gibbs, Capt J E
Gault, Mr M H
Hugo, Mr
Holdsworth, Col J I
Holdsworth, Mr W O
Howard Humphris, Dr and Mrs F
Howes, Mr A G
Habib, Mr S J
Hamilton Russell Maj the Hon A
Kantyow, Major Cide
Khan Sahib Mr
Kalogeros, Mr P A
Kirkpatric, Miss
Longman, Rev F F
Lloyd, Mr W J
Lawson, Miss M
Lees-Smith, Mr H B
Lornax, Mr C P
Murray, Mrs W A
Marks, Lt Col and Mrs B G
Main, Mr and Mrs J A
Main, Miss
Melgund, Lord
Martyr, Miss P
Mardelles, Mr
Nimbker, Mr N D
Osmaston, Mrs and infant
Pelly, Mr D G
Powell, Miss L L N
Redford, Lt Maj and Mrs C H
Rogers, Mrs
Ryrie, Mr and Miss
Radcliff, Mr C
Robertson, Mr C
Rannie, Mr J A
Swan, Mr P
Sturrock, Mrs G S
Shawack, Mr and Mrs Gay child and 2 infants
Stanton, Miss S
Stewart, Miss D
Stewart, Miss E L
Stephens, Mr C E
Sorsbie, Maj R F
Smith, Mr W R
Smith, Miss
Skyrionos, Mr P A
Sparkes, Mrs
Slade Powell Mr and Mrs J H and infant
Tweedie, Mrs
Temple, Mr T
Wallis Roberts, Mr E S
Wathen, Mr and Mrs A H and child
Wild, Mr and Mrs A C
Wetherall, Miss
Walentine, Mrs

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.
Teheran ...	12	12	15 p.m.	2	30
Suez	12	2	10 p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China restored (12-2-09).

Turkish route right to Alep but interrupted beyond (12-2-09).

LORD MORLEY ON THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Deputation of Indian Mahomedans.

At the India Office, on Jan. 27, Lord Morley received a deputation of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League, who waited upon him in order to represent to him the views of the Mussulmans of India on the projected Indian reforms. The deputation was composed of the following representatives of the Mahomedans:— Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., the President; Mr. C, A. Latif, the vice-president; Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami, the hon. secretery of the All-India Moslem League; Mr. Ibni Ahmad, hon. secretary of the All-India Moslem League, London branch; Mr. Abdeali S. M. Anik, hon. tresurer; Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, hon. joint secretary; Mr. Masudul Hasan Siddiqi, hon. assistant secretary; Dr. Abdul Majid, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law; and Dr. M. A. Ansari, B A., M. D. Lord Morley was accompanied by Mr. Buchanan, M. P., the Parliamentary Secretary; Sir A. Godley the Permanent Under-Secretary; and Sir C. C. Lyall. The case which the deputation came to put forward, with the facts and arguments in support of it, is as follows:—

Their representation begins with a grateful acknowledgment of the value of the general principles of the reform scheme. The hope is expressed that those principles, conceived and elaborated in such a generous spirit, may by furnishing a wider scope for the exercise of the legitimate political activities of the educated classes in India, have the effect of creating a better appreciation of the benefits of British rule among the sections of the population that have hitherto been disposed to view it with disfavour and that the reforms will engender among the various Indian nationalities a spirit of compromise and civic responsibity without which constitutional reforms can afford but a partial solution to the difficulties of Indian administration.

MIXED ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

While offering loyal and cordial support to the general and guiding principles of the scheme, the Committee state that some of the proposals are viewed with serious apprehension and misgiving by their people as likely to prove detrimental to Mussulman interests. Passing under review the references to Moslem representation in the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the letter intimates that the entire Mahomedan people view Lord Morley's suggestions as to mixed electoral colleges with grave misgiving as calculated to subject Mussulman representation to the good will of a rival community, and to place Mussulman interests in their hands. The Committee look forward to a time when a true spirit of compromise or the fusion of the races may make the principles indicated by Lord Morley capable of practical application without sacrificing the interests of any of the nationalities or giving political ascendancy to one to the disadvantage of the others. But however ready the country may be for constitutional reforms, the interests of the two great communities of India must be considered and dealt with separately, as is, indeed, admitted in theory by Lord Morley. On the rural and district boards and the municipalities (which are to constitute three out of the four classes to form electoral bodies) the Mussulmans, as the Government has admitted, have not succeeded in obtaining their legitimate share of representation. While they remain constituted as at present this difficulty will be perennial, and under Lord Morley's scheme the consequent deficiency in the number of Mahomedan electors would be made good by the invidious method of nomination. The Mahomedans who would be elected would be mere nominees of the majority; no Mahomedan would have a chance of being elected unless he subscribed to the political doctrines of such majority. In the present condition of the country this would not only make their representation ineffective, but would prove in tendency seriously detrimental to their interest. In places where the influence of the mahajan (money lenders) and legal classes is preponderant it would in any circumstances be used in favour of Mahomedan candidates whose views are not acceptable to the general body of their people, while in the case of joint electorates the mischief would be intolerably aggravated.

Without mentioning Lord MacDonnell's name the representation proceeds to refer to his statement in a letter to the "Times" that Mahomedan apprehensions are unfounded, since, according to his interpretation, Hindu support of a Moslem candidate other than the one voted for by the Mahomedan members of the college would result in the return of two Mahomedan representatives instead of one. The Committee find no warrant for this interpretation in the wording of the despatch. Judging from the entire passage, they, conceive that the only effect of one Mahomedan having larger number of votes (either entirely composed of Hindu votes or partly Hindu votes and partly Mahomedan votes) would be to put out of the field the candidate who relied on Mahomedan votes alone. Assuming, however, Lord MacDonnell's view to be correct, it implies a serious danger to to the Mussulman people. A nominee of the majority, professing to represent the Mahomedan community but out of harmony with their general sentiments and opinion, would be the cause of constant friction, and the advantages anticipated from the electoral colleges would be more than counterbalanced by the complaints and heartburnings that would be certain to result therefrom.

SEPARATE ELECTION OF MAHOMEDANS.

As to the Secretary of State's fear that separate election of Mahomedans, involving in some cases a double vote, might be resented by other classes of the population, the Committee believe that the proposal of the Government of India aimed at supplementing the deficiency in Mahomedan elections "in the ordinary manner" by assigning to them communally a certain number of seats. It was based on the same policy as that applied to representation of the landowning classes approved by Lord Morley and involved double voting to the same extent and no more. The seats assigned were to few considering the interests involved and fixed on the by no means certain assumption that a few Mahomedans were likely to be elected "in the ordinary manner." The Committee hold that, if just and equitable considerations were to demand the grant to their community of a double vote, His Majesty's Government would not be deterred from that course by the apprehended resentment of other interested classes of the population.

Save as regards University representation, in which both communities have the privilege of double voting, the Mahomedans do not ask for double votes provided they can obtain adequate and substantial communal representation on the Councils, the rural and district boards, and the municipalities, with the right of electing their own representatives. Mussulman representation on such a basis would be more likely to lead to concord between the two communities and harmonious working on representative bodies than, if it were merely nominal; for the majority would in such a case be more inclined to conciliate and regard Mussulman opinion than when in a position to override it. The pledges given by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, to the Mahomedan deputation of October 1906, are quoted in this connection, and it is argued that the only reasonable and equitable method by which the promised Mahomedan representation can be made real is to allow the Mussalmans to elect their own representatives. No other system will satisfy the Mahomedans at large.

NUMBERS IN REPRESENTATION.

Proceeding to deal with the question of numbers in representation, the latter observes that the Mussulman population numbering 53,000,000 (in British as distinct from feudatory India), can hardly be dealth with as a minority, or have their "status" regarded as analogous to that of the minor communities of India. Though living intermixed with non-Moslems, they form a distinct nationality divided by tradition of race, or religion, and ideals. The importance of a nation, it is submitted, cannot be estimated solely on numeral considerations; nor can it be said that because one section or class has availed itself to a greater degree than some others of English education, it is therefore entitled to any ascendancy over the rest. "The Musslman people," it is added, "share the burden of defending the Empire to the same extent as other races; they supply soldiers to the Indian army to a greater extent than most; they certainty feel justified in expecting both from Government and their compatriots, equitable and generous consideration." The disparity between the Mahomedan and non-Moslem population might at first sight appear great, but it should be noted that the Hindu population had been swelled by the inclusion of vast bodies of degraded or non-caste people with whom real Hindus never associated, never inter-married or held intercourse, and who were only nominally Hindus. If these elements were eliminated in the census returns the disproportion between the two communities would be greatly reduced.

To enable the Mahomedan members of public bodies to be of practical use to their community or of the State, or to exercise appreciable influence on the deliberations of the assemblies, the communal representation must be not only adequate, but substantial. The principle of proportional representation is unsuited, the Committee submit, to a country where the rank and file are so sharply divided. So far as the Mahomedans are concerned, it would reduce their representation to a nominal quantity. Except in the Punjab, the Mussulmans and Hindus do not so approximate class to class as to make the principle of proportional representation workable without causing grave injury to the Mussulmans. The decision to concede a majority of seats in the provincial Legislatures to non-officials makes it the more imperative that the parties on those Councils should be fairly balanced, to ensure not only the smooth working of the administrative machine, but also the maintenance of that strict impartiality which British rule in India has claimed as its distinguishing characteristic. It is pointed out that even under the proposals of the Government of India in respect to the Viceroy's Legislature the Mahomedan representatives might comprise only one-thirteenth of the whole assembly. On this basis their representation would not suffice to have any weight or effect in the deliberations of the Council. In regard to the admission of Indians to the Executive Councils it is remarked that the introduction of a member from one community only will be regarded as seriously prejudicing the rights and interests of the other. The Mahomedans, it is stated in conclusion, ask for nothing in derogation of the just rights of any other class of the community. They seek simply to obtain a fair and just recognition of their legitimate claims, so that they may occupy a position in the Councils of the State consistent with their numbers and political status.

LORD MORLEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, president of the London branch of the All-India Moslem League, headed the deputation and explained why certain of the Government's proposals were regarded with apprehension as being likely to prove detrimental to Mussulman interests. After some remarks from another member of the deputation, Lord Morley replied, and in the course of his speech said:—

Now the first point Mr. Ameer Ali made was upon the unfairness of the members of the Mahomedan community caused by reckoning in the Hindu census a large multitude of men who are—not entitled to be there, in short. I cannot for many reasons follow that argument. I submit that it is not very easy—and I have gone into the question very carefully—to divide these lower castes and to classify them. Statisticians would be liable to be charged with putting too many into either one or the other division, wherever you like to draw the line. I know the force of the argument, and am willing to attach to it whatever weight it deserves. I wish some of my friends in this country would study, the figures of what are called the lower castes because they would then see the enormous difficulty and absurdity—absurdity—of applying to India the same principles that are very good guides to us Westerns who have been bred on the pure milk of the Benthamite word—one man one vote and every man a vote. That dream, by the way, is not quite realised yet in this country; but the idea of insisting on a principle of that sort—and I should not be surprised if my friend here (Mr. Buchanan) heard something of it before he is many weeks older—is absurd to anybody who reflects on the multiplicity of these varied castes.

MIXED ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Then there is the question of the joint electorate—what is called the mixed electoral college. I was very glad to read this paragraph in the paper that you were good enough to send to me. You recognise the very principle which was at the back of our minds when we came to the conclusion of the mixed electoral college. You say:—"In common with other well-wishers of India the Committee look forward to a time when the development of a true spirit of compromise or the fusion of the races may make principles indicated by his Lordship, capable of practical application without sacrificing the interests of any of the nationalities or giving political ascendency to one to the disadvantage of the others. But the Committee venture to think that, however ready the country may be for constitutional reforms, the interests of the two great communities of India must be considered and dealt with separately." Therefore, to begin with, the difference between us in principle about the joint electorate is only this. We are guilty of nothing more than that we were premature, in the views of these gentlemen—we were impatient idealists. You say to me, "It is very fine; we hope it will all come true, but you are premature; we must wait." But although premature I observe that you own suggestion in one of those papers adopts and accepts the principle of the scheme outlined in our despatch. It is quite true to say, "Oh, but you are vague in your despatch;" but a despatch is not a Bill. A Minister writing a despatch does not put in all the clauses and sections and sub-section and schedules. It is the business of a Minister composing a despatch like ours of Nov. 27, 1908, to indicate only general lines—general enough to make the substance and body of the scheme intelligible, but still general. I should like to say a word about the despatch. It is constantly assumed that in the despatch we prescribed and ordered the introduction of the joint electoral college. If any of you will be good enough to look at the despatch you will find that no language of that sort—no law of the Medes and Persians—is to be found in it. If you refer to paragraph 12 you will see that our language is this:—

"I suggest for your consideration that the object in view might be better secured, at any rate in the more advanced provinces in India, by a modification of the system of popular electorate founded on the principle of electoral colleges."

You see it was merely a suggestion thrown out for the Government of India, not a direction of the Medes and Persians stamp. You say, "That for the purpose of electing members to the Provincial Councils, electoral colleges should be constituted on lines suggested by his Lordship, composed exclusively of Mahomedans whose numbers and mode of grouping should be fixed by executive authority." This comes within the principle of my despatch, and we shall see—I hope very speedily—whether the Government of India disclose objections to its practicability. Mark, electoral colleges constituted on lines "composed exclusively of Mahomedans whose members and mode of grouping should be fixed by executive authority"—that is a proposition which is not outside the despatch, but whether practicable or not is a matter for discussion between us here and the Government in India.

ALTERNATIVE PLANS DISCUSSED.

The aim of the Government and yours is identical—that there shall be (to quote Mr. Ameer Ali's words) "adequate, real, and genuine Mahomedan representation." Now, where is the difference between us? The machinery we commended you do not think possible. What machinery? Mixed electoral colleges. Well as I have told you, the language of the despatch does not insist upon a mixed electoral college. It would be no departure in substance from the principle of our suggestion that there should be a separate Mahomedan electorate—an electorate exclusively Mahomedan and in view of the wide and remote distances, and difficulties of organization in consequence of those distances in the area constituting a large province, I am not sure that this is not one of those cases where election by two stages would not be in the highest degree convenient, and so there might be a separate electoral college exclusively Mahomedan. That is, I take it, in accordance with your own proposal. I do not commit myself to it off hand, but, thinking it very carefully over with experts, a proposal of that kind—an exclusively Mahomedan electoral college for the purpose of choosing a representative to sit in the Provincial Legislative Council—is not outside the despatch; and we shall see what view the Government of India take upon a proposal of that sort. There are various methods by which it could be done. In the first place, an election exclusively Mahomedan might be direct into the Legislative Council. The electorate might vote for a man to sit in the Legislative Council. I fancy that would be impossible by reason of distance. In the second place, you could have an election by separate communities to a local board, and the local board should be the electoral college, the Mahomedans separating themselves from the other member of the board for that purpose. Thirdly, the members of the local board, the communities being separate in the same way, could return a member for the electoral college. Fourthly, you might have a direct election to an electoral college by the community, and this electoral college would return a representative to the Legislative Council. These, you see, are four different expedients which will deserve consideration for attaining the end, having a more or less direct vote, and an exclusively Mahomedan voice in returning Mahomedan representatives.

MOSLEM AND HINDU.

I go to the next point, the apprehensions lest if we based our system on numerical strength alone a great injustice would be done to your community. Of course we all considered that from the Viceroy downwards—and whether your apprehensions are well-founded or not it is the business of those who call themselves statesmen to take those apprehensions into account and to do the best we can in setting up a great working system to allay and meet those apprehensions. (Hear, hear.) If you take numerical strength as your basis, in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mahomedans are in a decisive majority. In the Punjab the Moslem population is fifty-three per cent to thirty-eight per cent Hindu. In Eastern Bengal fifty-eight per cent are Moslem and thirty-seven per cent. are Hindu. Therefore, in those two provinces, on the numerical basis alone, the Mahomedans will secure sufficient representation. In Madras, on the other hand, the Hindus are eighty-nine per cent., against six per cent. of Moslems, and, therefore, numbers would give no adequate representation to Moslem opinion—in fact, no representation at all. In Bombay the Moslems are in the ratio of 3,750,000 to 14,000,000—twenty per cent. to seventy-seven per cent. The conditions are very complex in Bombay, and I need not labour the details of this complexity. I am inclined to agree with those who think that it might be left to the Local Government, either with the assent of the Central Government or otherwise, to take other elements into view required or suggested by local conditions. Coming to the United Provinces, there the Moslems are 6,750,000 to 40,750,000 Hindus—fourteen per cent. to eighty-five per cent. This ratio of numerical strength no more represents the proportion in the elements of weight and importance than in Eastern Bengal does the Hindu ratio of thirty-seven per cent. to fifty-eight per cent. of Moslems. You may set off each of those two cases against the other. Then there is the great province of Bengal, where the Moslems are one-quarter of the Hindus—9,000,000 to 39,000,000—eighteen per cent. to seventy-seven per cent. I do not know, but the case of Bengal deserves its own consideration.

THE PROBLEM BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT.

We all see, then, that this problem presents enormous difficulty—how you are going in a case like the United Provinces, for example, to secure that adequate and substantial representation which it is the interest and the desire of the Government for its own sake to have, in order that it might be rightly acquainted with the views and wishes of those for whom it is making and administering laws. No fair-minded Moslem would deny in Eastern Bengal, any more than a fair-minded non-Moslem would deny it in the United Provinces, that this is a great difficulty. You see, gentlemen, I do not despair of finding a fair-minded man in a controversy of this kind. From information that reaches me I do not at all despair of meeting fair-minded critics of both communities, in spite of the very sharp antagonism which exists on many matters between them. But, whatever may be the case with Mahomedans and Hindus, there is one body of men who are bound to keep a fair mind and that is the Government. The Government are bound, whatever you may do among yourselves, strictly, and I will even say sternly, to keep a fair mind and to deal with this problem in that spirit. Now, what is the object of the Government? It is that these Legislative Councils should represent truly and effectively, with a reasonable approach to the balance of real social forces, the wishes and needs of the communities themselves. That is the object of the Government, and in face of a great problem of that kind algebra, arithmetic, geometry, logic—none of these things will do, your buisness for you. You have to look at it widely and away from those sciences, which are excellent in their place, but not always when you are solving profound, complex political difficulties. I think if you allow some method of leaving to a local authority the power of adding to the number of representatives from the Mahomedan community, or the Hindu community, as the case may be, that might be a possible and prudent way of getting through this difficulty. Let us all be clear of one thing, namely—and I thought of this when I heard one or two observations that fell from Mr. Ameer Ali—that no general proposition can be wisely based on the possession by one community either of superor civil qualities or superior personal claims. If you begin to introduce that element, you can see in a moment the perils to that peace and mutual good will which we hope to emerge by-and-by, though it may be longer than I think. You cannot imagine anything more perilous to that peace and good will than a position of that kind. I repeat that I see no harm from the point of view of a practical working compromise in the principle that population, numerical strength, should be the main factor in determining how many representatives should sit for this or the other community; but modifying influences may be taken into account in allotting the numbers of such representatives.

THE EXCUTIVE COUNCIL.

As regards Indian members on the Executive Council, if you will allow me to say so, I think it was dubious tactics to have brought that question forward. We were told by those who object, for instance, to recommend to the Crown an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive—we were told that it will never do, that if you put a man of one community in the other will demand a second, Well, those who desire a recommendation of that sort to be made to the Crown certainly will not have their path made any more easy for them by this kind of manifestation. But as it has been mentioned, I should like to speak quite plainly and frankly. The Executive Council in all—this will not be in the Bill—consists of six members. Suppose there were to be two vacancies, and I were to recommend to the Crown the appointment of one Mahomedan and one Hindu, the effect would be that of the six gentlemen one-third would be non-English. That may be all right, but it would be a very serious step. Suppose you say you will bring in a Bill then. That is much more easily said than done. I am talking perfectly plainly. You would not get such a Bill. I want to talk a little more plainly I want to say that reference to the Hindu community or the Mahomedan community in respect to the position of the Viceroy's Executive is entirely wide of the mark in the view, I know, both of the Viceroy and of myself. It is not the principle upon which a representation of this kind will be made—certainly not by me so long as I hold the office of Secretary of State, and I am perfectly sure it will not be approved by his Excellency, If, as I have already said I expect, it may be my duty by-and-by to recommend to the Crown the name of an Indian member, it will not be for a moment for the sake of placing on the Viceroy's Executive Council an Indian member simply as either a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Decidedly we are of opinion that the Governor-General in Council will be all the more likely to transact business wisely if he has a responsible Indian adviser at his elbow. But the principle in making such a recommendation to the Crown would be to remove the apparent disability in practice—for there is no disability in law—of an Indian holding a certain appointment because he is an Indian. That is a principle we do not accept; and the principle I should go upon myself—and I know Lord Minto would say exactly the same—is the desirablity of demonstrating that we hold to the famous promise made in the proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858, that if a man is fully qualified in proved ability and character to fill a certain post, he shall not be shut out by race or religious faith. That is our principle, and beyond that I for one shall not be induced to go. There is a very great deal more to be said on this most important subject but to-day I need only tell you—which I do with all respect, without complaining of what you have said, and without denying that in practical usage some day there may be means of alteration for meeting your difficulty—I do not know, I have no right to bind someone else who may fill my post—I see no chance whatever of our being able to comply with your present request.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavoured to meet you as fairly as I possibly could. I assure you we are acting in earnest, with zeal and entire good faith; and any suggestion that any member of the Government, either in this office or the Government of India. has any prejudice whatever against Mahomedans for the purposes of political administration in India is one of the idlest and most wicked misapprehensions that could possibly enter even into the political mind. I am greatly encouraged by having met you. I am sure that you speak in the name of important bodies of your own countrymen and of your own community; I am sure that you are going to look at our proposal in a fair and reasonable spirit and that you are giving us credit for a desire to do the best that we possibly can in the interests of all the communities in India, including also the interests of the British Government. I can only tell you further, if you will take it from me, that if this action of the present Government—his Majesty's Government, the Government of the India—fails and miscarries, and is wrecked, it will be a considerable time before another opportunity occurs. You will never again—I do not care whether the time be long or be short—you will never again have the combination of a Viceroy and a Secretary of State who are more thoroughly in earnest in their desire to improve Indian Government, and to do full justice to all bodies of the Indian population.

The deputation thanked Lord Morley for his reception, and withdrew.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

◆

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col G J H Bell, I M S, B
Mr F L J Williamson, B Cov
Mr C W Chichele Plowden, B
Rev J B King, B
Rev J Low, B
Col P M Carpendale, 21 Punj
Lieut Col F W Gee, I M S
Lieut Col H G L Wortabet, I M S
Major A H Allenby, 73 Carn Inf
Major P B Forster, 52 Sikhs
Major J H Lloyd, 1-6 G R
Major T E Scott, C I E D S O, D A A G, India
Capt J C Gretton, 126 Bal
Capt C D Hitchins, S and T Corps
Capt E M Taylor, 22 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt W R Battye, I M S, 6, 4 mo 15 days
Mr A R W Cole, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr J Clark, B Cov, 10 days
Mr H D Watson, B Cov, 24 days
Mr J G Covernton, B, 2 days
Mr P G Barnard, B, 1 mo 23 days on M C
Mr G Holme, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A J A Jardine, B, 3 days
Rev J B King, B, 6 mo MC
Capt W S Patton, M, 4 mo M C
Mr R A Nelson, M, 6 mo, M C
Mr M Loam, M, 10 days
Major J O Mennie, 127 Bal, 4 mo
Major J L Alexander, 33 Cav, 6 days
Major A T Walling, 5 L Inf, 6 mo M C
Major A Le F Smith, 2 Baj, to 3-9 09, M C
Capt A W Daldy, Mily Accts Dept 3 mo M C
Lieut S J G Beaumont, 101 Gren, 3 mo M C
Lieut T P Bassett, R E, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A A Hussanally, B Cov
Mr B L Smith, B
Rev W W Castle, B
Capt G O F Sealy, I M S
Lieut C B Daly, 66 Punj

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

◆

Admiralty, Jan. 25.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Reserve, the undermentioned lieutenants have been placed on the Retired List:—F C Hooper, M O'Connor (Jan 22).

War Office, Jan 26.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Gentleman Cadet H W Hall, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C F S Stewart (Jan 27)

1st (Royal) Dragoons Major the Hon A. Hamilton-Russel retires on retired pay (Jan 27).

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut G L E Sherlock to be lieutenant, vice H Leney, deceased (Dec 17.)

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Lieut CE Reynard to be captain, vice G B Ollivant, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Jan 3).

13th Hussars—Capt. E. F. Twist is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry; Supernumerary Capt. J. T. Wigan to be captain, vice E. F. Twist (Jan. 4).

16th (the Queen's) Lancers—Lieut. M. Graham to be adjutant, vice H, C. L. Howard (Jan. 27).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field art.—Supernumerary Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R. A. K. Montgomery, D. S. O., to be lieutenant-colonel, vice S. C.-U. Smith, seconded (Jan. 21); Supernumerary Major H. G. Sandilands to be major, vice A. D. Young, promoted (Jan. 11).

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned majors are seconded:—G. McK. Franks, for service on the Staff (Jan. 6); H. A. Reid, for service with the Native Mountain Art, in India (Jan. 14). Supernumerary Major H. L. N. Beynon to be major, vice G. McK. Franks (Jan. 8). The undermentioned captains to be Majors:—G. N. Johnston, vice E. Bickford, promoted (Jan. 4); F. L. Galloway vice H. A. Reid, promoted (Jan. 14). Capt, F, W Barron is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt. W. E. Castens to be captain, vice F. W. Barron (Jan, 1). Lieut, J. Thomson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Art, (Jan 6) The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A. C. R. Alford, vice W. F. Christian, seconded (Oct. 17); L. C. Adams, vice R. F. Cottrell, resigned (Jan. 27),

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of article 28 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—B Walcot, J F Turner, G Thorp, F C Molesworth, A W Reid, A Campbell, D Ogilvy, A G Turner, M G Pollock, H E Day, the Hon F G Hood, W C Cooper, W Ommanney, O G D Jones, F R P O'Callaghan. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—K Mason, vice B Walcot; C F Nation, vice J F Turner; H B W Hughes, vice G Thorp; F Preedy, vice F C Molesworth; A W S Gibson, vice A W Reid; C Campbell, vice A Campbell; D McK Hogg, vice D Ogilvy; A G Glenday, vice A G Turner; E O Alabaster, vice M G Pollock; E J B Hayes-Sadler, vice H E Day; G D Rhodes, vice the Hon F G Hood; F V B Witts, vice W C Cooper; F H Kisch, vice W Ommanney; F L Brown, vice O G D Jones (Jan 6). The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants: R P Pakenham-Walsh, E V C W Wellesley, A C Finnimore, H C Pyne, E M W Sealy, R G G Robson, R G Wright, F P Heath, N T Fitzpatrick, C M G Dunhill, E C Whiteley, J H Rohdes, J D Blyth, H N G Geary, A G Smith, R R Egerton. (Dec 18)

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut L N A Mackinnon to be lieutenant, vice C M King, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Jan 23).

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut E G D Lardner is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Lieut E Keogh-Cullen to be lieutenant, vice E G D Lardner (Jan 7).

The Norfolk Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A W Balders, vice H J Dundas, seconded (Dec 19); E T Horner, vice A D Buzzard, promoted (Jan 1); N P Shand, vice R H Brudenell-Bruce, promoted (Jan 12).

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt) Lieut J Mallinson is removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services (Jan 27).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut. A L Samson to be lieutenant, vice W B Garnett placed temporarily on the Palf-pay List on account of ill-health (Sept 29)

The Royal Sussex Regt—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut R St P Mosgrove notified in the "Gazette" of Feb 21 1908, is cancelled that officer having been appointed to the Army Pay Dept with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut R N Dick is vice C E Bond D S O appointed adjutant instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Feb 21, 1908.

Tha South Staffordshire Regt—Capt A H Daukes to be major vice E R Whishaw placed on the Half-pay List (Jan 8)

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Major G C Rigby retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major W S Brown to be Major vice G C Rigby (Jan 27); Second Lieut F A Spencer to be lieutenant vice H F Coddington seconded (Jan 1)

Army Medical Service.

Col H R Whitehead, to be surgeon-general, vice W S Pratt, CB, retired; Lieut-Col S C B Robinson, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be colonel, vice H R Whitehead (Jan 21); Col W J R Rainsford, CIE, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col R W Ford, DSO, from the Royal Army Medical Corp, to be colonel, vice W J R Rainsford, CIE, (Jan 26); Lieut-Col E Eckersley, MB, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a deputy assistant director general at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col A E Tate, Royal Army Medical Corps (Jan 20).

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut S G Walker, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant (Jan 8).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut E P Argyle to be captain (Jan 23).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of (Jan. 22): The Rev. E. F Newman, M. A., chaplain to the forces second class, retires on retired pay (Jan. 23).

Army Pay Department

Lieut now Cap R St P Mosgrove from the Royal Sussex Regt is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept with the rank of captain (Feb 11.)

Memorand.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels: H G Sutton Indian Army (Feb 6 1908); R C A Howe the York and Lancaster Regt (Jan 1); C H M Kirkwood D S O, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt (Jan 6); W P Braithwaite General Staff officer second grade Staff College (Jan, 16); Capt M E Sowerby Half-pay List resigns his commission (Jan, 27)

Special Reserve.

Irish Horse.

North Irish Horse—Major the Hon. A. Hamilton Russell, retired pay, late 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be major, under the conditions of Appendix III., Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, with seniority as from Jan. 28, 1908 (Jan. 27).

Royal Reserve Engineers.

Capt H J N de Salis, late Portsmouth Division (Submarine Miners) Royal Eng. (Militia), having assented to be transferred, is appointed an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, and to remain seconded, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (Jan 27). The undermentioned to be second lieutenants (on probation):—H Milman, H G Rowley, C R Gurney, P Williams, A McC Paterson, F G Hill, W D Stavert, R C Lundie, B Howorth, S Pearson, R C Wells, M G Platts, J F Haseldine, E Kaye-Parry, H W Porter (Jan 27)

Infantry Battalion.

3rd York and Lancashire Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H S Johnson, W M Geddes, W A Armitage (Dec 23).

Admiralty, 25th January.

Gunner William Henry Donovan has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th January.

Admiralty, 27th January

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Richard Charles Arthur Littleton has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th June,

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulation for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Treby Heale has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th January,

Admiralty, 28th January,

Clerk William George Ewart Enright has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 2nd January,

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

As now made, it contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

Good Pianos

At Moderate Prices For SALE For HIRE

and on the Easy Payment System.

S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

All Specially Built for India

Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

THE MATCHLESS KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10. SILVER CASE, Rs.17-8.

THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY, ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED.

90,000 ALREADY SOLD IN INDIA.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner. D M. DASTOOR & Co

With 18 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

60 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency*. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected rapidly removes the pain.

Keep it in the House.

Good for Father, Mother and Ch

This famous remedy is sold by all Che 1/1½, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a sub

A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our "First Aid" to your door. Add

POND'S EXTRA

Dept.) 65, Great Russell Street

Pon EXT

CUMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 11, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 12, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 5/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 1/2	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London	23 13/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/16	1/16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 7/8	1/8	

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £2,75,000 for S. America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 2,20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 28/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77·9 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£36,200,000	Inc.	£1,500,000
Public Deposits	...£10,500,000	Inc.	£3,100,000
Other Deposits	...£41,200,000	Dec.	£2,000,000
Government Securities	£14,800,000	unchgd	......
Other Securities	...£29,900,000	Dec.	£ 6,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,300,000	Inc.	£1,800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports ...	22,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·11—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16—1-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·02	5·03	5·03	5·04	5·05
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·05	4·99	4·95	4·93	
—01	—01	—02	unchgd	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	20,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	28,060 „
Exports to Great Britain.	14,000 „
Do to Continent ...	21,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·48—06
Do. do. May 9·43—04
(Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to longs unloading.)

Holiday to-morrow except New Orleans.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3-8—1-16
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·41—04
Do. do. May 9·47—05
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C I. F., 38 1/8—May-June—London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 3-4—Feb.-March—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 3-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Eirm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5-2½ Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [12TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sovs	15,000	London	Cox & Co
3 Boxes Sovs......	37,500	do	National Bank
Gold Bullions..	3,91,680		
2 Boxes Sovs	75,000	do	Chartered Bank
Gold Bullions .	76,800		
1 Bundle Rupees	2,200	Linga	M A H Abdoola
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,980	Koweit	A Rezak
Rupees	20		
1 Bundle Rupees	300	Pasni	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Bahrein	S S Rahim
81 Packages Sovs	1,82,120	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	1,07,390		
Rupees	12,496		
1 Bundle Rupees	906	Mahomerah	H S Mahamad

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ...	8 per cent.	„	28th „
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	„	14th „
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	„	28th „

Money :—
Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market has been unchanged and steady today at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and for demand Bank bills but there were one or two Banks who would give the latter at 1s. 3 15-16d. Credits were generally quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight at which there are very few bills, and with business bably 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight could easily for the mail. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

ote :—
ondon ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
aft ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16.
nths' sight .. 1s. 4 3-32d.
ths' sight... 1s. 4 3-16d.
' sight—France 169
sight—Marks 137 3-4
sight... 131
ht ... 151 1-4
... 175 1-2

at 94 1-8 ready and
ere has been very
fternoon a Bank sold sparingly and quotations promptly fell 1-8. Calcutta rates are advised at 93 7-8 ready and 94 1-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·0
1st Settlement — ...	„	94·1

Bullion:—

On Thursday the Bar silver market in London closed 1-8 lower at 23 15-16 for cash and delivery forward in two months ; the Mew York quotation being also 1-8 lower at 51 3-4. Locally the market has been quiet at 60 1-2 and 60 13-16 ex-duty for ready and forward respectively and is unchanged at the close. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	13	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	......	2,12,000
Other Deposits	......	44,94,000
Sundries	......	50,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	4,88,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	65,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	41,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	14,98,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	4,74,000
Bullion	......	10,000
Balances with other Banks..	......	6,16,000
Sundries	......	49,000
Cash	......	24,87,000

Council Bills:—

COUNCIL BILLS :—At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 1 crore, 65·40 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s. 3d. 29-32 and 9·80 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 3d. 15-16 tenderers at these rates receiving in full. After the sales extra allotments were made of 7 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 3d. 15-16. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore. For next week the amount advertised is reduced to 75 lakhs. To-day for the extras are advised of 2·50 lakhs bills at 1-3d. 29 32.

The mail of the 29th January brings £220,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 46,20,000
Bombay	„ 33,20,000
Madras	„ 7,30,000
Total ...	Rs. 86,70,000

The mail of the 5th February brings £10,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 23,30,000
Bombay	„ 34,30,000
Madras	„ 30,20,000
Total...	Rs. 87,80,000

The mail of the 12th February brings £10,800 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 Silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 20,00,000
Bombay	„ 3,740,000
Madras	„ 10,50,000
Total...	Rs. 67,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	18,870	228,934	130,066
Central India ...	6,923	50,401	22,736
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,858	43,546	53,673
Berars...	28,913	238,077	233,837
Central Provinces ...	10,847	103,327	105,055
Total Oomras...	69,412	664,315	604,766
Dhollera	5,694	52,120	39.312
Broach	4.218	7,412	11,836
Coompta and Dharwar	1,993	29,737	25,499
Westerns	37	4,295	1,915
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	5,069	221,362	261,578
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,829	8,910	12,398
Sind	2,458	8,181	21,149
Persian	88	504	483
American	749	5,317	13,917
Egyptian	187	2,583	2,074
Other Sorts	11	402	155
Totals...	91,758	1,005,693	995,082

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	91,758	93,500	—1,742
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th Feb	1,005 093	995,082	+10,011
Shipments for the week			
Europe	770	4,059	—3,289
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	43,737	10,801	+32,936
Total ...	44,507	14,860	+29,647
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th Feb....			
Europe	219,296	211,853	+7,443
China	8,777	6,216	+ 2,561
Japan	261,943	174,211	+87,232
Coast Ports ...	8,725	13,588	— 4,863
Total ...	498,241	405,868	+92,373
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	38,157	30,591	+7,566
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	13,393	3,375	—10,018

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 16th Jan. 1909.—5,902 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—3,105 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 11th Feb. 1909.	1,005,093
	1,405,093
Shipments from 1st October 08 to 11th Feb. 1909	498,241
	906,852
Afloat	51,550
	855,302
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	391,000
Stocks of cotton in all hands on 12th February 1909	464,302

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Up to Tuesday last there was a gradual advance in the American markets, but Wednesday's advices reported weaker markets on favourable weather reports, and the recovery was almost lost. To-day there is a further small decline and on the week prices show little or no change.

It will be seen that the weather has again become a factor in the market, as preparation of land for the New Crop in America is now proceeding, and sowings will shortly commence in parts of the cotton belt.

The New York market is closed to-day for Lincoln's birthday.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·17	5·11	—·06
Futures, Feb.-Mar.	5·03	5·02	—·01
Do. Apl.-May.	5·03	5·03	...unchgd
NEW YORK—			
Spot........................	9·80	9·85	+·05
Futures, Mar.	9·50	9·48	—·02
Do. May.	9·43	9·43	...unchgd
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot........................	9 7-16	9 3-8	—1-16
Futures, Mar.	9·47	9·44	—·03
Do. May...............	9·47	9·47	...unchgd

During the early part of the week prices here advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy all round and a fair business was done on the rise in fine M. G. Bengals and fine M. G. Broach, export houses having sold back the former, and bought the latter. Marwari dealers were keen buyers of Bengals. Japan shippers were in the market for high-class Oomra descriptions, but owing to a scarcity of sellers little business has put through. Yesterday, owing to the weaker news from Home the market was easier for a time, but soon recovered, and to-day prices are steady, the advance on the week being Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

In ready cotton there has been a moderate demand for most styles throughout the week both by shippers and mills, and as holders have been meeting the inquiry, the offtake has shown some improvement. Prices have kept steady as stocks are by no means heavy. Broach is now arriving in small quantities, and the quality is fairly satisfactory.

Receipts into Bombay for the week are about the same as last year.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	236	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	229	„
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat...	217	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	189/90	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/3	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	183/4	„
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	228	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	39,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	
5·00	5·01	5·01	5·02	
—02				
June -July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03	5·03	4·97	4·93	4·91
—02				

Mails:—
The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and business has been done in ready steamers for Liverpool-Marseilles at 13s. 6d. cotton, for Hamburg at 16s., Dunkirk at 13s. and Havre at 14s.

For Hull, 1,800 tons for April and 1,200 tons for May was done at 11s. 6d.

For London business was done for March, April and May about 1,000 tons each month, at 11s. 6d., 13 cwts seeds.

Ready rates are as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Autwerp	12s.	12s.
Dunkirk	13s.	13s. 6d.
Havre	15s.	16s.
Hamburg	15s.	16s.
Genoa	15s.	16s.
London	12s. 6d.	13s.
Liverpool & Marseilles.	13s. 6d.	14s.

For March, April and May we quote 13s. p. p., and Hull, Liverpool and Marseilles 12s.

The "Austrian Lloyds" are not booking for February, and quote 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton for March; and 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton for April-May.

The Anchor Line is also not booking for February and the rates for March are 11s. 6d. and 12s., and for April May 12s. and 12s. 6d.

The Rubattino is not booking March, April and May. For June the rates are 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton.

The Hansa Line is not booking February and quotes March 13th April 13s. 6d. and May 14s.

The following fixtures are reported:—s.s. "Knight of St. George," chartered by Nipon Yasen Kaisha, for Japan, etc., at 8s. 6d., February loading.

S.S. "Dunbarmoor" } Bombay to 1 p. p. at 16s. to
S.S. "Gloaming" } 2 p. p. at 16s. 6d. on D. W.
S.S. "Grantley Hall" Madras Coast, Home, at 20s. 9d.

The market closes quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has declined during the week owing to the poor demand from Home and prices are fully 3 to 4 annas lower for ready stuff.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7	15	0	B. T.
April-May...	„ 7	14	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The tendency of the market is downwards but we are now passing through the most critical period for frost. If the weather proves satisfactory prices will probably decline farther in face of the very limited damand from Home.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 7	4	0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„ 7	10	0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, Mar-April	„ 7	12	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are declining.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 46	8	0
Mimbara	„ 47	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	„ 51	8	0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	„ 45	8	0
Black Kutni	„ 42	0	0

Poppyseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady and we quote at the close:—

Ready	Rs. 9	8	0	B. T.
Apl.-May	Rs. 9	14	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has been quiet throughout the week at Rs. 28-8-0 to Rs. 29-0-0 for ready and Rs. 5-14-0 R.T., March April.

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 ready.

Mowraseed :—

The market is firm with no sellers. The nominal quotation is Rs. 7-4-0 R. T.

Groundnuts—

The market is easier and we quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 40-0-0 to Rs. 40-8-0.

WHEAT—

Ready parcels are very scarce, and sellers are asking Rs. 7-2-0 for White Karachi, but local mills are not prepared to pay such prices, and are now working on Australian wheat lately purchased at much cheaper rates. Red Ahmedabad is offered at Rs. 41-0 0 per candy for March-April and this may relieve the mill's position till other descriptions arrive.

We quote:—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs. 5	13	6	R. T.
„ Karachi, June-July ...	„ 5	12	6	R. T.
„ Pissi, 85 p.c., Apr.-May	„ 6	1	0	B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	13,812 cwts.
Linseed	10,931 „
Rapeseed	11,213 „
Gingellyseed	20,144 „
Poppyseed	2,064 „
Groundnuts	13,068 „
Castorseed	17,972 „
Rice	55,900 „
Myrabollams	30,233 „
Cottonseed	163,490 „
Mowraseed	516 „
Gram	9,993 „
Joowar	9,434 „
Maize	189 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is very quiet and prices are easier.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There has been no change and no improvement since our last report.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues very quiet.

DHOOTIES.—There is no change to report.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home markets continue depressed with sterling rates at £68-10-0 for copper and £55-10-0 for yellow metal. This has a bad effect on our market, and the temporary combination, which was got up by dealers, broke up at the beginning of this week. Rupee prices have run down quite Rs. 1-12 per cwt. and the market has become very irregular. Rates for copper and yellow metal are respectively Rs. 56-10-0 and Rs. 45-0-0 nominal. Until there is some steadiness or recovery in the Home market, no improvement is expected here.

COAL.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff*	16	8	0	
Davison's West Hartley	14	8	0	
Dutton Welsh Hartley	14	0	0	
Watson's Hartley...	14	0	0	
Desharghur (Bengal)	13	4	0	
Seebpore (Bengal)...	13	8	0	
Heilger's Standard...	12	8	0	
Dundee (African)	15	8	0	
Jardine's Navigation	12	8	0	
Bird's Desharghur...	13	4	0	
Lawrie's Desharghur ... ... Rs.	14	4	0	per ton.
„ Navigation ... ... „	13	4	0	„
New Beerbhooms Jeyramdanga.. „	14	4	0	„
„ „ Anthracite ... „	13	4	0	„

* (Shipments Jan. to May).

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	0	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	8	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

THE Market is dull and Mill shares have continued to decline during this week. Bombay Bank shares have improved to Rs. 1,450 ; Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 70 1-2 X.D. and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 56 C.D. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advance have changed hands at Rs. 440 ; Central India's at Rs. 1,640 ; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,345 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co's. shares at and about Rs. 1,125 ; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 105 ; David's closed at Rs. 425 ; Empress are unchanged at Rs. 335 ; Finlay Mill shares have declined to Rs. 252 1-2 ; Howard and Bullough Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 475 ; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 170 and Kohinoor's to Rs. 780 ; Manekji Petit's have dropped to Rs. 3,120 ; New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares are at Rs. 205; Sun Mill's have changed hands at Rs. 203 3-4 ; Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 1,030 ; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,280 ; Southeran Maratha's are quiet at Rs. 200. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah (New Issue) shares are steady at Rs. 420. Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 355 C.D. and preference shares are steady at Rs. 285 C. D. Bombay Flour's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 900, and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill's at Rs. 131. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 214. Marck's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 130 and Phillip's at Rs. 52. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld., shares are steady at Rs. 500. Treacher's have improved to Rs. 645. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 125; New Berar's at Rs. 480, Mofussil's at Rs. 675 ; Bombay Cotton Press shares are at Rs. 121 1-4. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 430 ; Ahemedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 585; Armitsar Patti's are in demand at Rs. 123 and Ahmedabad Dholka's are steady at Rs. 110. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due(1968) 98-0-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust „ (1968)...96-12-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal „ (1947)...98-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1919)...107-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1925)...112-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1928)...113-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1933)...114-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1953)...118-0-0

BENGAL COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

To-day's Share Market transactions here included Alliance Jute (Preference), 94 ; Kanknarra Jute (Ordinary), 151 ; Baraboni Coal, 21 3-4 ; Equitable (Ordinary), 62 1-2 ; Kasoondas, 48 1-2 ; Matigara, 9 1-2 ; New Birbhoom, 46 1-2; Standard, 18; Raneegunge, 22 3-4 ; Mucheriadih, 8 5-8 ; Jumoni, 12 3-4; Gopalichuck, 11 3-4 ; Bengal-Nagpur (Ordinary), 78 ; Borrea (Ordinary), 17 3-4 ; Bhalgora, 18; and Auckland, 5 1-2. Government Paper stand at 93-15 and Exchange on demand at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The dividend declared by the Seebpore Coal Co. was 21 1-2 per cent. and that of Nasmyths Patent Press Co. at four rupees per hundred rupee share, and not as published.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 12.

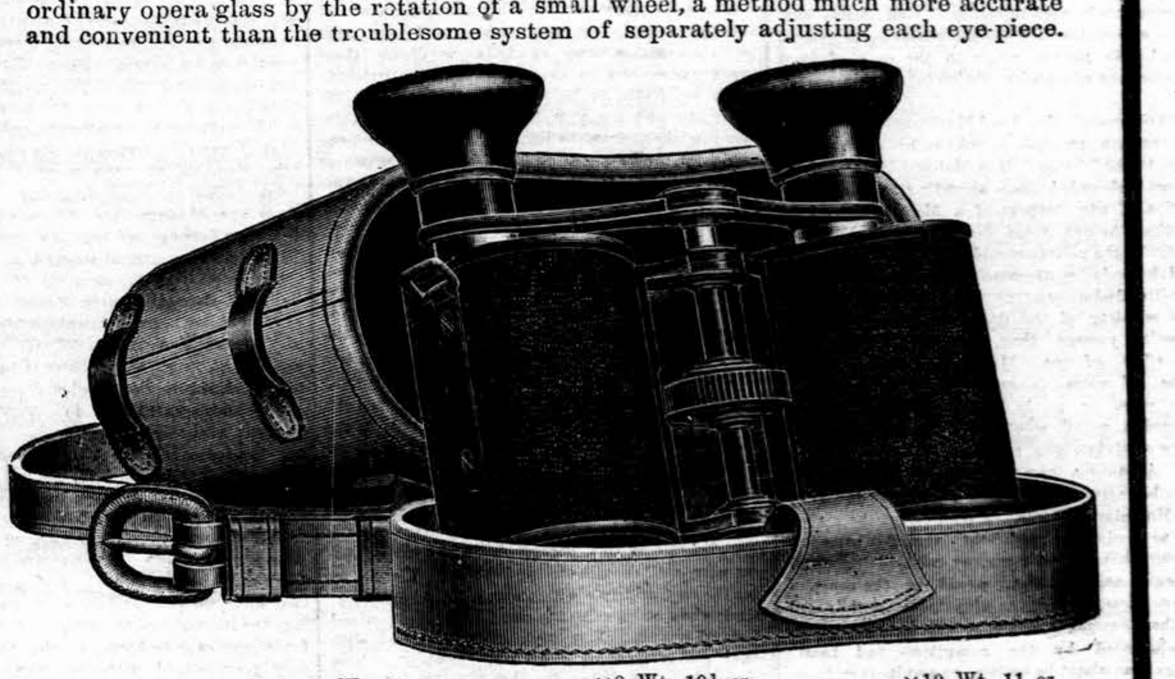
The queer feeling advised last week has continued and shippers have been unwilling takers of tonnage except Hamburg. Demand for this port has also disappeared during the last two or three days. Opinions as to the growing wheat crops are much divided and native sellers have assumed a somewhat pessimistic attitude. The general feeling, however, is that in the most important districts the position is satisfactory.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY——14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ
PAGOR
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sole Agents :
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma,
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth ; to keep them in perfect condition ; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

TRIUMPH OF MARCONIGRAMS.

A familiar story of the sea tells how a mysterious visitor appeared in the captain's cabin on an Atlantic liner and wrote down a message ordering him to steer in a certain direction, with the result that he came across a ship in distress. We may regret the lessing opportunity there is now for such romantic episodes, but we can hardly regret that the more certain methods of wireless telegraphy have been substituted for the somewhat precarious visit of the spirit of a passenger from a sinking ship. No more remarkable demonstration of the value of Marconigrams could have been given than has been afforded by the rescue of the passengers and crew of the White Star liner Republic. The new system of sending messages through the air may not have many advantages over the cables "on the tie-ribs of earth." It is subject to eavesdropping, as the French army found to their Cost when they began sending messages from the Eiffel Tower to the fortresses on the eastern frontier. But it is pre-eminently useful, and in fact indispensable, in the case of accidents on the ocean. It is not, of course, every vessel by any means that is provided with this wonder-wroking apparatus, but the practical demonstration just given of its utility should cause all shipowners to take it into serious consideration.

CALIFORNIAN CALISTHENICS.

Really the ways of American politics are beyond same comprehension, and this fresh outbreak of anti-Japanese mania in California would be humorous if it were not so serious. After the smoothing over of last year's troubles, the conclusion of an admirable agreement between the two Government and the good effect produced by Japan's hearty welcome of the American Armada, there suddenly jumps up a Pacific State Legislature with proposals apparently designed to bring on a war with Japan at the earliest and most inconvenient date. Is it a move in the "Down with Roosevelt!" campaign? What does the ineffable boss Hearst in that galley? Or does the Californian Legislature carry with it public opinion on the Pacific Coast? Time will give its answer. Meanwhile Tokio is not disposed to excite itself unduly over Californian exuberance, and Mr. Roosevelt is working hard to prevent disaster. But these alarms and excursions must bring home to the American nation the weakness and danger of that decentralisation of Government which enables a district to defy a nation and a subordinate chamber to tear up a diplomatic agreement.

UNCLE TOM.

America is threatened with a return to slavery. One of the New York papers contains an advertisement of a man for sale. He warrants himself sound n wind and limb, says he is forty-three years old, nderstands machinery and is a good mechanic. Having been out of work for nine months, he offers imself for disposal at public auction. Inquiry has hown that the advertisement is genuine, and that he man, on being assured of food, shelter, and lothing, is willing to enter into a legal bound for ne year's service. The revival of slavery will, herefore, if carried out, be only of a modified kind. here is no need, we fancy, for a second Mrs. Stowe o arise in denunciation of the evil thing. It is more than probable that the honest fellow will not ecome a second Uncle Tom. But we dare say he will get his cabin, with a modicum of corn, and erhaps a good suit. The advertisement; in short, s an ingenious method of pointing out that a man ants a job. There is all the difference in the orld between declaring in print that you need ages and using the same medium to call the orld's attention to the fact that you want keeping. n the former case nobody listens in the latter undreds will be interested. We should be surprised to hear that the willing slave had not by is time secured a good situation.

BLUE SKY IN THE EAST.

Sir Edward Grey's speech at Coldstream may be aken as the closing of the door on an episode n European history which has not been without its dangers. It is an episode on which England can look back with no feelings of egret. The course pursued by her policy, the tone be adopted by public opinion was evident, clear, d straightforward. We have shown our friendness to the Turks in the face of the grave danger hat menaced their efforts to drag their country up a higher level. We have sympathised with lesser nationalities, who have as much right as anybody to freedom from anxiety and the chance to sleep well of nights, in their natural fear lest the shadow on the mountains—to use the simile adopted in Sir John Tenniel's famous cartoon—should advance ill farther and cut off the sunshine from their omesteads. Sir Edward Grey has summed up the ituation in words which satisfy the national concience, which satisfy too the other parties chiefly concerned—the peoples of Austria-Hungary. By hem the speech is termed peaceful, hopeful, sympathetic. If their friends and allies on the other ide of the Erz and Riesen-Gebirge find motes in the sunbeam, and discover that the speech is really unfriendly to the nation on the Danube, the answer s obvious. Austria knows her own business best.

IL TIENT FERME.

So Mr. Chamberlain is to stand again for West Birmingham, and we must believe that the result of that election. It would be a graceful act on the part of his friends the enemy to offer no opposition. But we doubt whether an unopposed return would do Mr. Chamberlain so much good as a hard-won triumph. There is not a man, whatever his political opinions may be, who will not welcome his news, as there is not one who does not wish for Mr. Chamberlain that restoration of health for which he has striven so patiently, with so fine and uncomplaining a courage. Not one, that is to say, except that model of good taste and generosity, Mr. Winston Churchill. And he has had his right rebuke in Mr. Owen Seaman's fine verse which, beaten out by white-hot indignation, has expressed in biting polished lines the marrow of the public heart:—

"And now, while decent lips are dumb,
And ancient feuds in shadow fade,
Flushed with your office-spoils you come—
Price of disloyalty earned and paid—
And cast at him the name of renegade!"

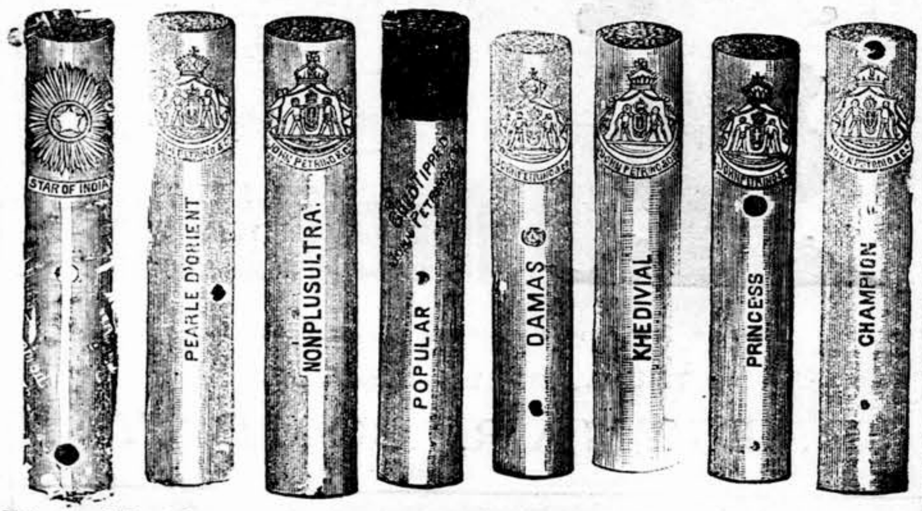
We fancy that Mr. Seaman's barb will penetrate even the thick skin of Mr. Churchill. At least that is our hope.

TOUT PASSE.

"All, all are gone, the old familiar faces"—and those not gone are irrevocably going. Jack in the Green, Guy Fawkes, Punch and Judy, and now our friend the lamplighter. Though gas may still hang on as a system of street illumination, human agency in the operation of the system is to be dispensed with. Dr. Rostin—iconoclast and inventor—has perfected an arrangement for doing the lighting and extinguishing of our street lamps by a horrid materialistic system of increased and decreased pressure. There are it seems other iconoclasts and inventors also. In short, the lamplighter is doomed. No longer, or not much longer, will his familiar form hurry from lamp to lamp, reaching up with the mysterious pole and—But it is not for us to be prosy where Stevenson has made verses. Only—'we have had playmates, we have had companions," the well-known figures, streets, and habits of the nineteenth century. "All, all are gone"—and we must drop our little tear.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess	,, ,,	3-0	Non Plus Ultra	... ,,	2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	,,	3-4	Khedivial	... ,,	2-0
Damas	,, ,,	2-4	Champion	... ,,	1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARTELL'S
To say that a Brandy is better than MARTELL'S is an empty boast; to beat it FOR QUALITY a frank impossibility.
BRANDY

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
(NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.
On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.
Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?
Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

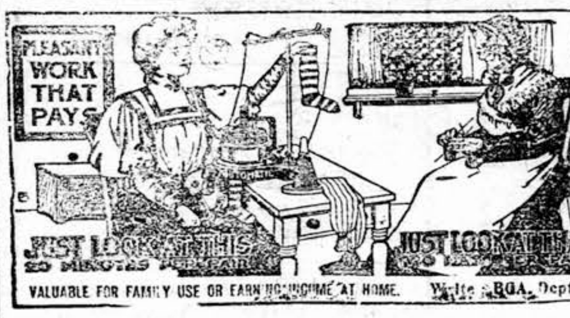
The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To TEST DEPT, EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.
Name ____________
Address ____________

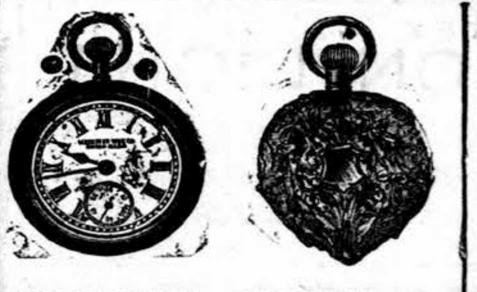
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.
Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.
Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and an absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble. Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.
You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/1½d 2/3d. and 4/6d. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME.
Write BGA, Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France),
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in Pondichéry.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.
☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for
SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT

MY LOVELY TOILET
KESHRANJAN
For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.
Insist always therefore upon having the genuine
KESHRANJAN.
When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.
All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.
Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.
OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.
HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.
It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin
DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.
It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.
Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.
As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

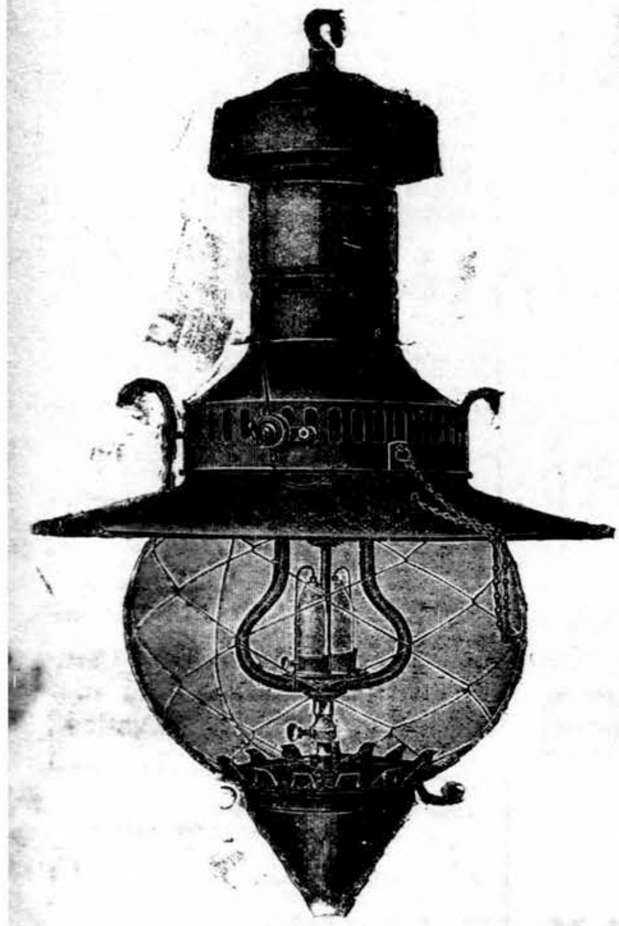
SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply

WARRANTED TEN YEARS!
We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

THE RACE FOR THE FOOD
THE FOOD FOR THE RACE

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
TRADE C.F.St.&Co MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA; BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

By appointment to H. E. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

1355.

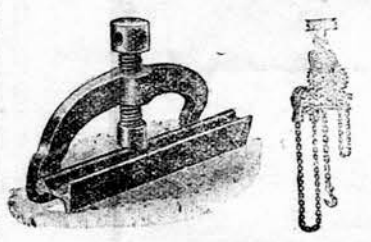
OSLER CUT GLASS and ART METAL FITTINGS are of their own Manufacture at Birmingham and of the finest style of British workmanship. 100 years of practical experience in Illuminating Work.

OSLERS have an Expert Staff of Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Mistrees, etc., for carrying out in 1st class style any Installation work. Estimates and advice free. Electric Cable, Accessories, etc., of only the highest quality used.

IN ALL ELECTRICAL WORK AVOID CHEAP and INFERIOR MATERIALS and workmanship which will prove an Expensive Experiment in the long run.

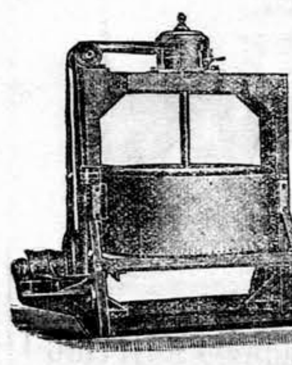
F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,
Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.



BROADBENT

WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

DR DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold.	Rs.	100	to	250
Sterling Silver.	„	35	to	60
Nickel...........	„	25	to	30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

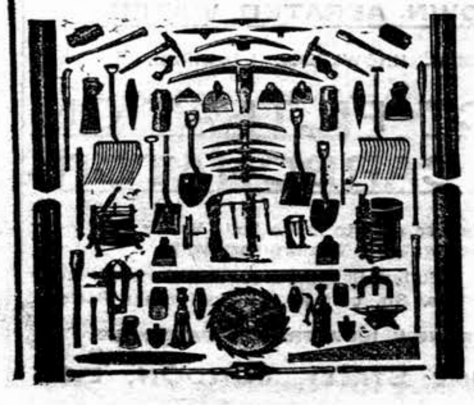
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic** and **Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers** and **Ulceration** of the **Stomach.**

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris
Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON [illegible]

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.